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Vorster Ends 12-Year Rule Of S. Africa

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Prime Minister John Vorster resigned today because of ill health, but agreed to accept nomination as state president, a highly titular post that is likely to insure him a strong influence on government racial policies under his successor.

The 62-year-old government leader, ending 12 years in office, completed his resignation with the announcement of early elections in South-West Africa. The move effectively sidelined a United Nations page plan for the territory and seemed certain to provoke an international furor, with demands for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The new prime minister and president will be chosen at a special meeting of the ruling National Party in Cape Town on Sept. 28. The 175-member Parliament caucus of the party is virtually certain to name Mr. Vorster head of state, but the prime minister's post will be vigorously contested by candidates from the party's conservative and reform wings.



John Vorster

Three Front-Runners

The contest will involve at least three and possibly four contenders, all opposed to black majority rule, but with significantly different attitudes towards lesser reforms. At this stage, no clear favorite has been established among the three front-runners, Defense Minister Pieter Botha, Labor Minister Stephanus Botha and Interior Minister Cornelius Mulder, who is responsible for black affairs.

Defense Minister Botha, 62, and Mr. Mulder, 53, favorites of the conservative wing, have strongly defended policies that offer blacks minor reforms without any fundamental changes in the official policy of separate racial development.

Labor Minister Botha, 56, and the outsider in the race, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, 46, are believed to favor wider reforms, possibly including eventual power-sharing with blacks in a federal system.

Mr. Vorster's resignation had been widely forecast in the wake of his nine-day hospitalization late last month for what was officially described as bronchitis and exhaustion. Friends said privately that his health problem, related to persistent low blood pressure that has dogged him in recent years, caused his doctors to warn that he might not survive unless he slowed down.

The prime minister announced his move at the Union Building, a sandstone edifice on a rise above Pretoria that serves as the administrative headquarters of the government.

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JUST LOOKING — Two Chinese Army officers observe West German tanks crossing the Danube River. With them is an officer from India. Story on NATO exercises is on Page 4.

Murder of 14 Young Men Guardsmen in Nicaragua Are Accused of Atrocities

By Karen DeYoung

LEON, Nicaragua, Sept. 20 (UPI) — At least 14 young men were killed last Friday on a two-block stretch of Santiago Arguello Avenue here. All of them, according to family members and neighbors, were executed by submachine guns at point-blank range by the Nicaraguan National Guard and all of them begged for mercy, some on their knees.

The accounts by witnesses of the executions are supported by physical evidence on the scene and by countless similar reports, primarily here in Leon, of National Guard atrocities during nearly four weeks of civil war.

[Meanwhile, President Anastasio Somoza's personal aide said today that the National Guard has overcome all major rebel resistance after the 11-day uprising, the Associated Press reported. "We've got it all cleaned up in Esteli. It's all over up there," Maximiliano Kelly, Gen. Somoza's secretary said.

He said guardsmen were now mopping up outer areas of Esteli. He said it also secured Santa Cruz, a small community 4.5 miles south of Esteli on the Pan-American Highway, where guerrillas had maintained a checkpoint for nearly a week.]

Widespread Stories

The widespread atrocity stories, which include tales of indiscriminate and often apparently excessive close-range shooting of women and children, attest to the ferocity of a war that has made bitter enemies of civilians and those in uniform. The mutual hatred is unlikely to be forgotten soon.

For the National Guard, which ostensibly believes it is saving the country from a Communist threat,

Overseas Rights Gain in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — The House today approved two measures to secure rights for American citizens living overseas.

One bill would enable Americans abroad to participate in U.S. elections without incurring local, state or federal tax liability for exercising their franchise.

The other would protect the nationality of American children born overseas. See stories on page 5.

Red Brigades Figure Gets 12-Year Term for Arms

MILAN, Sept. 20 (AP) — Corrado Alunni, the reputed leader of the Red Brigades terrorist gang, was sentenced to 12 years and four months in jail by a Milan court today for illegal possession of arms and explosives.

It was the first sentence imposed on the 30-year-old Alunni since the first warrant for his arrest was issued in 1976. His arrest last week in a suburban Milan apartment filled with weapons and explosives was considered a major breakthrough in the hunt for the killers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Alunni was sought in connection with 12 murders, including the slaying of Mr. Moro and his five bodyguards.

The court imposed the stiff penalty on Alunni after a 35-minute session. The prosecutor had asked for an additional year.

'Exemplary Punishment'

Before the sentence was pronounced, when he was about to leave the court escorted by 35 policemen, a defiant Alunni said, in the style of other arrested members of the Red Brigades, that he did not consider himself a defendant.

Schoolteacher Charged

Police officers are tight-lipped. They say that the news of Alunni's arrest may have hampered investigations and possible identification of other members of the organization.

The only arrest which followed Alunni's was that of a Milan schoolteacher, Marina Zoni, currently jailed in Brescia charged with complicity.

Police said that Alunni, the woman and her child had vacationed together in a villa in Calabria, in southern Italy, where Alunni reportedly met fellow members of the terrorist gang.

Miss Zoni was arrested when she knocked at Alunni's door without knowing that policemen were inside.

Long-ignored reports

that Oswald and two other Americans attended a party in Mexico City in October, 1963, where Cuban consul Eusebio Azcue was also an invited guest, have foundered on the committee's inability to secure the testimony of Mexican author Elea Garro de Paz. She first told the story to the late U.S. Foreign Service officer Charles Thomas in October, 1964.

Mr. Azcue, now retired, testified before the committee last Wednesday, hotly denying ever attending such a party, and he called the story "incredible."

• The committee has apparently been unable thus far to get the CIA to concede publicly that it maintained photographic surveillance of individuals visiting the Cuban consulate in September, 1963 — despite photographs provided to the committee by the Cuban government that show the alleged CIA photographic surveillance site. The

United States has not launched a manned flight since the Apollo-Soyuz mission of 1975.

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After the Summit Hussein to Give Pacts Serious Consideration

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 20 (UPI) — King Hussein of Jordan agreed today to give serious consideration to the Camp David peace accords, State Department spokesman Huddell Carter 3d reported. But he said that King Hussein had first bombarded Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with questions.

The meeting with King Hussein was described as the first crucial phase of a campaign to win over the skeptical Arab world to the Camp David agreements. Mr. Vance's mission here was called difficult but he has powerful persuaders — arms and money.

Mr. Carter described the talks as "thorough, friendly, helpful and useful." He said that Mr. Vance had not expected to receive a clear Jordanian answer this early in his contacts and added, "It was clear King Hussein and his government are giving the entire matter their serious consideration."

Mr. Carter said there was no clear indication after the first two-hour session between Mr. Vance and the moderate Jordanian monarch whether Amman might join the direct negotiations with Israel.

Before Mr. Vance arrived, both Jordan and Saudi Arabia, two of the moderate Arab states, criticized the Camp David agreements. The Saudis said that they did not consider them a framework for peace. There was a growing swell of opposition in other Arab nations.

Status of Jerusalem

Mr. Carter said that the status of Jerusalem, which Jordan and other Arabs want freed from the Israeli occupation which took place in the 1967 war, had come up in the discussions. He said the central importance of the issue to the Arabs was well known, but he declined to go into detail on how prominently it figured in the talks.

Winning the support of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which Mr. Vance will visit tomorrow, was seen as vital in U.S. efforts to assure that the Camp David talks produced not merely a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace, but the basis for an eventual overall Middle East settlement.

President Carter, speaking in Atlantic City, N.J., reported new progress toward an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. He said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had agreed to immediate talks at the ministerial level, with U.S. participation, on such a treaty.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told Jewish leaders in New York that Israel stood at a crossroads on the way to peace but warned he was ready to defend his homeland against any enemies.

"I hereby declare the Israeli defense forces will stay in Judea, Samaria [the West Bank] and the Gaza Strip to defend our people and make sure Jewish blood will not be shed again," Mr. Begin said.

[Mr. Begin also said that Israel plans to maintain a military presence on the West Bank of the Jordan beyond the five-year transition period leading to Palestinian self-rule, Reuters reported.]

[Mr. Begin also declared that Jerusalem would remain the capital of Israel "for as long as the Jewish people shall live." He called on the Carter administration to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital in the name of "international morality."

Mr. Begin said that he had refused to sign any document condemning the acquisition of territory by force in spite of intense pressure by President Carter. And he added that he would never allow the division of the Holy City of Jerusalem.

The Vance-Hussein talks took place in Hashimiyah palace outside

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	12,250
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
Finland	22 F.	Netherlands	1.20 Fl.
France	2.50 F.Fr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	3 M.Lr.
Greece	20 P.	Spain	160 Ptas.
India	10 Rs.	Sweden	275 S.Kr.
Iran	100 R.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Israel	10 N.S.	Turkey	17.15 Liras
Italy	400 L.	U.S. Military	90.25
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

Established 1887

Summit a 'Catastrophe,' Assad Tells Hardliners

DAMASCUS, Sept. 20 (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today opened the meeting of Arab hardliners opposed to the results of the Camp David Summit by saying the Egyptian-Israeli accords were a "catastrophe" for the Arab nation and must be reversed.

Addressing three other Arab presidents and a gathering of Palestinian guerrilla leaders, President Assad accused his former ally, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, of going back on all his past promises. "He has turned his back on the Arabs," Mr. Assad charged.

[Mr. Assad, Reuters reported, said: "I do not rule out that possibility that Sadat, in association with his friend Begin will launch an offensive operation against Syria."]

The outcome of the Camp David conference "is the biggest victory that the enemies of the Arab nation could have achieved," he continued. Mr. Assad leads the Arab bloc that has opposed Mr. Sadat's peace initiative from the outset.

He said Camp David marked the beginning of a period "of mourning for the Arabs, a catastrophe with all the meaning of the word."

Presidents Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, Moammar Qaddafi of Libya and Ali Nasser Mohammed of South Yemen, together with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla leaders groups listened attentively to Mr. Assad's short opening address.

The stated purpose of the meeting is to map a new strategy to confront the results of the Camp David conference.

"All the Arabs are looking to us gathered here now, hoping that we shall be able to dispel the darkness and erase this injustice," he added.

Most observers expect the summit to end before the visit to Syria of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance this weekend. There has been no official announcement in Damascus of the Vance visit.

Inevitable Move

Arab analysts in Damascus believed that the Arab states opposed to the American-supported Egypt-Israeli peace moves would inevitably move closer to the Soviet Union as a result of the summit accords.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who visited Moscow recently, had reportedly suggested that the Arabs "mobilize and conclude

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Sadat Says Peace Treaty To Be Signed in 2 Months

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat, assured of army backing and ignoring the protests of both Arab radicals and moderates, announced today that he will sign a peace treaty with Israel in two months.

Mr. Sadat said he was ordering a sweeping shakeup of the Egyptian administration and demobilizing some army units "because the battle of liberating [occupied lands] is over."

"We have to devote ourselves to construction now," he said.

Mr. Sadat defended the Camp David peace accords as a triumph for Egypt and the Palestinians and said that he would go ahead with implementation despite the objections of moderate Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Sadat's remarks were made at separate meetings in Washington with U.S. editors and Egyptian students enrolled in U.S. universities.

Mr. Sadat said he opted for peace because the conflict could have dragged on for years inconclusively, with neither Egypt nor Israel completely capable of routing the other.

Agreed With Begin

"Now I do not have to send my children to their death in Sinai, once every five years," he said.

Mr. Sadat said he agreed with Prime Minister Menachem Begin that an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would be concluded before the expiration of the three months called for by the Camp David accords.

"Begin agreed with me that this period should be less than three months," Mr. Sadat said. "So in the space of three or two months — and my estimate it will be before then — we shall reach the peace treaties that will mark the beginning of the realization of peace."

[A Kuwaiti newspaper said the treaty will be signed Nov. 19 — the first anniversary of Mr. Sadat's milestone trip to Jerusalem.]

Mr. Sadat left the United States for Morocco this morning after he was given a full-honors farewell at Andrews Air Force Base by Vice President Mondale. Following the traditional playing of a military band and a 21-gun salute.

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Rhodesia Discloses Raid On Bases in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 20 (AP) — Rhodesian security forces have begun another round of attacks against guerrilla bases in Mozambique, the Rhodesian defense command announced tonight.

The command said that the targets were bases manned by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union of Robert Mugabe, one of two insurgent groups battling the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The brief communique gave no details, saying: "Rhodesian security forces are presently engaged in self-defense operations against ZANLA terrorist bases in Mozambique. These operations are not aimed at Mozambique troops or civilians."

ZANLA — the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — is the military wing of the Mugabe organization.

A cross-border raid, the sixth officially acknowledged major action against guerrilla bases in neighboring black-ruled countries, had been expected since the Sept. 3 downing by guerrillas of a Rhodesian civilian plane.

No Details

However, the attacks are apparently against Mr. Mugabe's forces and not the guerrilla bases in Zambia of Joshua Nkomo, who claimed responsibility for downing the aircraft. Forty-eight of the 56 persons aboard died.

Rhodesia has admitted only one raid against Zambian bases, although commandos are thought to operate regularly across both the Zambian border in the west and the Mozambique border in the east.

Why he chose the Brazilian Embassy for his forum.

It was reportedly in September, 1963, however, that a long-time confidant of Mr. Castro, Rolando Cubela, met with CIA case officers in Cuba. Mr. Castro said he was willing to be willing to attempt to assassinate Mr. Castro if the U.S. government would support him.

According to Edward Epstein's recent book, "Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald," Mr. Cubela's startling offer was communicated to CIA headquarters on Sept. 7, 1963. Mr. Castro's remarks at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana the same day reportedly

raised suspicions among some CIA officials that Mr. Cubela might be a double agent.

The interview with Mr. Castro was played as the House committee reached what appears to be a dead end in its efforts to resolve the question of possible foreign entanglements in the Kennedy assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Request Refused

The Soviet Union has already refused the committee's request for various documents, including the KGB's voluminous surveillance files on Oswald during his 2½ year stay in the Soviet Union.

The earlier space endurance mark was set on March 4 by Georgy Grechko and Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko, aboard the same orbiting space lab. The two missions have been similar, involving scientific experiments and maintenance chores.

Mr. Grechko and Col. Romanenko broke a long-standing U.S. space-flight record of 84 days that was set 4½ years ago by Skylab 4 astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue.

The United States has not launched a manned flight since the Apollo-Soyuz mission of 1975.

The committee members and staff who interviewed Mr. Castro for more than four hours in Havana last April 3 did not ask what prompted his remarks that day or

Salyut-6 Cosmonauts Set Record During Their 97th Day in Space

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 space station today set a world space-flight endurance record.

Commander Vladimir Kovalenok and flight engineer Alexander Ivanchenko surpassed the previous record of 96 days and 10 hours, set 6½ months ago by two Soviet colleagues.

Mr. Kovalenok and Mr. Ivanchenko were launched on June 15. In confirming the record, Tass said that the cosmonauts had accomplished "a large number of scientific investigations in the interests of the national economy" and that they were "carrying out regular observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean," along with experiments in space technology, astrophysics and medicine.

Anthem's Replay in Germany Strikes Sour Note

By John Vinocur

BONN, Sept. 20 (NYT) — For a golden oldie, it is not much of a toe-tapper. But the lyrics, by local standards, have a catchy something: *Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles, Ueber Alles in Der Welt!*

That old song is back. About 100,000 records of it are being sent in the mail by 29 members of the Bundestag to trade unions, schools and citizens. The reason, the sponsors state on the back of the album cover, is that "there is no other country where the national hymn is so neglected."

The peculiarity of the initiative is that the record contains the first stanza of the song, which has not been officially sung in West Germany since the Nazi era. The music of the national anthem has not changed since it was adopted in 1922, but these days only the lyrics of the third stanza, which go on rather offensively about unity, justice and freedom, are used.

Besides placing West Germany over everything in the world, the first stanza contains some baldly irredentist sentiments.

The lyrics, written in 1841 to music by Haydn, map out West Germany as extending from the Meuse River in the west to the Memel in the east and from the Belt Strait in the north to the Adige River in the south: *Von der Maas bis an die Memel, von der Etsch bis an den Belt — Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles, Ueber Alles in der Welt!*

Called Embarrassment

The problem with the song's geography is that it includes as part of West Germany areas of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Poland and the Soviet Union. As for the tone of the first stanza, Wilhelm Hahn, the former education minister of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, said, "In the light of our recent history, it's an embarrassment to have anyone pushing it."

The members of the Bundestag, all from the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties, who have sent the records and texts of the lyrics to their constituents — along with

an album liner containing their pictures and autographs — say the campaign is just an effort to instill a bit of needed patriotism.

"We Germans are a completely normal people," said Wilfried Boehm, an organizer of the campaign. "We have 12 dark years in our history, but other countries, like France, have national bymns which are far more nationalistic and bloody."

The last distribution of records of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" to schoolchildren was halted by Mr. Hahn. That program, confined to Baden-Wuerttemberg, was begun in March by the state's former premier, Hans Filbinger, who was forced to resign in August after it was shown that he had lied about his activities as a judge and prosecutor during World War II.

The Social Democratic Party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has criticized the effort. A party spokesman said today, "It certainly will be misunderstood by other countries and stirring up this kettle of emotions does absolutely no good."

Waldheim Urges End to Rhetoric

Israel, Advanced Nations Assailed at UN Opening

By Malcolm W. Browne

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20 (NYT) — The General Assembly opened its three-month session yesterday with a denunciation of Israel by the assembly's outgoing president and an attack against the world's advanced industrial nations by the new president.

The two speeches — by Lazar Mojsov, of Yugoslavia, the outgoing president, and Indalecio Llavero Aguirre of Colombia, the new president — left little doubt that partisanship and rhetoric would continue to predominate at this year's assembly sessions.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, however, has made it known that he feels changes are needed in the way the United Nations does business if the organization is to continue to command international respect.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr. Waldheim said there would continue to be a need for national governments to express their positions and views in the General Assembly. However, he reiterated views he expressed in an annual report distributed last week — that the United Nations is in danger of being swamped with words if greater self-discipline is not exercised by members.

Waldheim Remarks

"We seem to be wedded to the proposition," Mr. Waldheim said in his report, "that if there is a problem, there should be a conference, and if there is a conference, there will be documents, lengthy speeches and a plan of action, and after that, as night follows day, there will be an organization with a secretary, which in turn will orga-

nize another follow-up conference, etc."

He added: "To make any inroads on the problem, which is one of political symbolism as well as procedure and bureaucracy, we shall require a self-denying ordinance which will be agreed, shared and adhered to by all."

Mr. Waldheim did not specify what form a new rule to curtail rhetorical speeches might take.

He was asked whether the Camp David agreement reached by President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin through secret negotiations might not serve as a model for UN operations. He replied that, while secret talks could accomplish much, there would always be a need for open speeches at the United Nations, to provide an international forum for the views of member governments.

Summit Not Mentioned

The Camp David agreement was not mentioned in the opening speeches at the meeting, although various Middle East problems were discussed at length.

In his final speech as outgoing president, Mr. Mojsov expressed his government's long-standing position on the Middle East. He said the conflict there had been "caused by the aggressive behavior and annexationism of Israel against her neighbors." He called for redoubled UN support for the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Llavero, the new president, devoted most of his speech to a denunciation of monopolism by the industrial nations and to the assertion that these nations had stalemated the so-called North-South dialogue.

That dialogue, consisting in the last few years of formal and informal meetings between developed and underdeveloped countries on redistribution of wealth through new trade terms, is expected to be a main topic of the forthcoming 90-day session here.

Third World delegates, who predominated in the General Assembly, say that the United States has been particularly guilty of alleged protectionism and other trade practices that make poor nations even poorer.

Third World delegates, who predominated in the General Assembly, say that the United States has been particularly guilty of alleged protectionism and other trade practices that make poor nations even poorer.

At least 200 reporters and broadcast technicians crammed into the paneled Cabinet Room where the announcement was made. Mr. Vorster, seated himself in the high-backed green leather chair he has occupied since succeeding the assassinated Hendrik Verwoerd as prime minister on Sept. 13, 1966, launched immediately into his 30-minute resignation statement.

Glancing occasionally at handwritten notes, he said that his health problems left him with the choice of continuing in the post as best he could, quitting public life altogether, or accepting nomination to the post of president, vacant since the death of the incumbent, Nicolaas Diederichs, last month. He said he had chosen to seek the presidency under pressure from the Cabinet and his friends.

Declines to Speculate

Under questioning, the prime minister declined to comment on speculation that the powers of the presidency may be expanded to maintain his influence in national affairs. However, he pointed out that a new constitutional plan unveiled by the government last year, which would divide power on a racial basis between whites, Asians and those of mixed race, provided for an executive president with wide powers.

The constitutional plan, rejected by major Asian and mixed race groups because it provides no role for blacks, has been temporarily shelved. However, Mr. Vorster previously has promised that it will be implemented with the cooperation



FLOWERS FOR THE CARDINAL — Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński of Poland, on his first official visit to West Germany, receives flowers from a little girl outside the cathedral in Fulda. Looking on, center, is Cardinal Josef Höffner of Cologne, chairman of the conference of German Roman Catholic Bishops, which invited Cardinal Wyszyński to attend its session. The cardinal's peace and reconciliation mission has Poland's semi-official blessing.

Hussein to Consider the Summit Plan

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affected by Jordan's decision. Jordan buys U.S. weapons, receives U.S. military assistance and security support assistance, which helps finance the Jordanian armed forces.

Under the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations would not take place until the Israeli Knesset votes whether to remove Israeli settlements from the Sinai peninsula.

But Mr. Carter said that Mr. Sadat offered to begin immediate

talks when the two leaders spoke yesterday.

"I asked him if we could start immediately deciding locations for the peace treaty discussions and he said yes," Mr. Carter said.

"Can we start with our own ambassadors and American representatives, analyzing all the thoughts and discussions already taken place," Mr. Carter said, "and he said yes. So, we'll commence this without delay."

Mr. Vance is also to meet with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Begin was returning to a political fight in Jerusalem over the accords, but Israeli authorities moved quickly today to evict new Israeli squatters from the West Bank.

[William Claiborne of The New York Times reported that Israel's Cabinet issued an ultimatum yesterday to Gush Emunim ultra-nationalists who have established an illegal Jewish settlement on the West Bank, warning that if the settlers refuse to leave by today Israeli troops will move in and break up the encampment.]

Meanwhile, Kuwait and Qatar today declared their rejection of the Camp David accords.

Official announcements in Doha and Kuwait, made following extraordinary Cabinet sessions, called for total Israeli military withdrawal from Arab territories conquered during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and for Palestinian self-determination.

Sadat Says Peace Treaty To Be Signed in 2 Months

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gun salute. Mr. Sadat boarded an Egypt Air Boeing 707 and flew to Rabat, Morocco.

In Cairo, the armed forces pledged continued support today to President Sadat and described the Camp David peace accords as a major achievement.

The declaration was made in a cable from Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ghamasy, war minister and commander-in-chief, to Mr. Sadat, praising the wise leadership of the Egyptian president.

Mr. Ghamasy promised that the armed forces will be a "bulwark for the protection of peace," and added, "in the name of members of the armed forces, I take pleasure in extending heartfelt congratulations for the successful results and the major achievement realized at the Camp David conference."

The accords, Mr. Ghamasy said, "open the door to a new era of peace in the Middle East. We are aware that the responsibility of realizing peace, after a bitter conflict that continued for 30 years, is not less grave than the responsibility of making war."

In a press conference today, Mostapha Mourad, the leader of the Liberal Socialist Party, expressed his hope that the United States will continue to play an active role in the area, and "I hope the Soviet Union will help too, as one of the big powers."

In a statement issued by the party of the opposition that has two out of 360 seats in the People's Assembly, the party invited King Hussein of Jordan to join in the peace talks. It also called on the Syrian people "to persuade their government to go beyond differences in order to protect national interests... before this unique opportunity for the achievement of peace fades away."

Answering a question on the impact of Egypt's separate peace agreement with Israel, Mr. Mourad said "it is not a separate agreement at all, it is a framework for peace in all parts of the Middle East."

"This agreement will have effects that will keep echoing until the end of this century. Peace in this area means putting an end to poverty and realizing development and prosperity," he added.

A general strike paralyzed business activity in Moslem areas of Lebanon today in protest against

10,000 Bodies Still Missing

Shah Visits Quake Survivors

TEHRAN, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi today flew to the devastated city of Tabas to console survivors of the weekend earthquake and supervise efforts by the army and volunteers to bury the estimated 16,000 dead.

The shah's plane landed on an unpaved strip outside the town that has been used for emergency air operations since the earthquake on Saturday.

Military operations at the strip continued for the fourth day, despite the crash at Tehran airport yesterday of a C-130 plane, on a mercy mission to Tabas, in which nine persons died.

Soldiers and volunteers battled the scorching sun and onset of disease to find and bury the more than 10,000 bodies still trapped beneath tons of rubble. Many volunteers were treated for shock.

Across Iran, thousands of people wore black and knelt in prayer for the dead.

Mourning Resumes

The Iranians, who only 10 days ago were mourning the victims of a clash with troops after bloody protests against the shah, returned to the mosques to recite the Koran and seek solace for the dead. Businesses closed in several towns in honor of the victims.

In Tabas, soldiers put up with water rationing, searing heat and the smell of corpses to shovel out the bodies.

The ghost of the garden city, which has been admired by conquerors and passing merchants through nine centuries, appeared inhospitable as doctors warned survivors to leave town to avoid epidemics.

Light planes sprayed disinfectants on a dusty landscape crowded with relatives who came from far-off places to separate the dead from the living.

It was difficult for relatives to locate the injured and the dead. Doctors were unable to list the thousands who were crowded into tents or transported to half a dozen towns around Tabas for treatment.

Insisted on Return

The injured persons who were flown to Tehran by the Iranian Air Force C-130 Hercules aircraft insisted on going back to Tabas to search for lost relatives.

There was speculation that Tabas might be resettled somewhere other than its original site, where a local branch of the Teachers Bank is the only standing structure.

It could take weeks before the debris is removed and water pipelines and electric lines re-established. An expert said that the city's underground water resources were poisoned as a result of the quake and will have to be completely cleaned.

Convoys of water tankers drove

400 kilometers to Tabas.

Radio Iran said that many infants whose mothers died were out alive with broken limbs, stars, were to be taken to centers to be raised at great expense, authorities said.



Shah visits survivors of the earthquake in Tabas.

Guardsmen in Nicaragua Are Accused of Atrocities

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between the ages of 18 and 25, as were most of the rebels who held the town last week.

"They took the first three boys across the street, to that wall," said Adela Alvarez, 38, pointing out her living room door, "with their hands over their heads, and shot them."

As two other young men and her son, Carlos, 18, were walking out the door with their hands up, Mrs. Alvarez said, soldiers in the street machine-gunned their faces and chests. "He was crying, 'Don't kill me, don't kill me!'"

Another son, 13, was hit in the leg as one of the women pulled him back inside the door, she said.

Mrs. Alvarez is not the real family name. Although the woman insisted on using her true name, it and others here have been changed to protect against reprisals. She pointed to the bullet holes in her walls and in the concrete front stoop.

"Right here, this is where they killed my son," she said. Across the street, where she and neighbors said the first three young men had been executed, a concrete block wall was pocked with bullet holes and splattered with blood that was beginning to wash away in the heavy rain.

Fighting in this second-largest Nicaraguan city began Sept. 11, when Sandinista Liberation Front

guerrillas attacked police and National Guard posts.

According to residents, the ensuing week of occupation by guerrillas and young rebels alongside them was tense but relatively calm.

On Thursday, the National Guard entered a barricaded slum on the northern edge of the city where, according to Red Cross officials and residents, they ordered the residents of a block to come out into the street. Women and children reportedly were marched north, on a nearby highway, toward Chinandega. Husband and sons over the age of 15 were marched south, toward Managua.

After walking a mile, the 21 men reportedly were stopped beside the highway, ordered to scratch out a shallow grave in the road shoulder, and were shot.

It was not until two days later that the Red Cross, informed by the families of the executed men, arrived to find arms and legs sticking up from the grave. They dug up the bodies, partially buried them and reburied them in a cotton field off the highway.

Videotape Report

On Monday, NBC correspondent Fred Francis filed a videotape report from inside the mass grave.

Yesterday, as a heavy rain fell on Leon, the grave was exposed and packed off dogs foraged among the carnage.

On the same day that the 21 were killed, the National Guard began an air attack on Leon, supported by what sounded to those on the outside like artillery shelling from a military post to the west of the city. Yesterday, U.S.-made 105mm howitzer shells were found in the rubble of Leon.

The bombardment ended Friday afternoon. It had been especially severe in the Hemita de Dolores neighborhood, near the center of the city, where rebel barricades had been strongest along Santiago Arguello Avenue, the main street.

Adobe Houses

The one-story, tin-roofed houses on the street are made of adobe and connected like townhouses. In yesterday's downpour, women and children picked their way along the rubble-strewn avenue, many appealing to their neighbors for shelter and food.

At 4 p.m. Friday, Mrs. Alvarez, wife of a chauffeur and mother of four, said she was huddling with her own family and that of two neighbors whose homes had been destroyed. They were behind a concrete wall in her small living room when four soldiers kicked open the front door.

"They ordered the women and girls to one side of the room, and the men and boys to walk out to the street," Mrs. Alvarez said. Outside, she said, an armored car was parked. As he lay on the front step, Mrs. Alvarez said, one of the soldiers turned to her.

"He said, 'You are pretty. Maybe I'll come back and visit you.' Then he told me to go to the middle of the street, where they had dragged three of the bodies, and to take a watch off one. He told me to wash it and put it on him. I did it, because I was afraid."

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Massachusetts primary victors Sen. Edward Brooke, left, and Edward King, right, with wife, Jody.

Massachusetts Democrats Oust Dukakis

Brooke Wins in GOP Primary

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Massachusetts Democrats joined the tax rebellion yesterday and ousted a governor who broke a "no new taxes" pledge, but Sen. Edward Brooke, a Republican, won the state's primary election to win the GOP nomination for another term. In Oklahoma, the governor will face a former academician in the race for the Senate.

In the Massachusetts primary upset, Edward King, former profes-

sional football player and Massachusetts Port Authority director, thrashed Gov. Michael Dukakis, using the tax issue and appeals for law and order as his weapons. He will face state House GOP leader Francis Hatch in November.

With more than half the Massachusetts vote reported, Mr. King had 50 percent to Gov. Dukakis' 43 percent. Liberal Barbara Ackermann drew the remaining 7 percent.

Gov. Dukakis' defeat was the

second primary loss by a Democratic governor in as many weeks. Last week, Maryland Democrats turned out Acting Gov. Blair Lee in favor of an obscure former state official, Harry Hughes, in a campaign centered on corruption.

Endorsed Tax Cut

In Oklahoma, conservative Gov. David Boren, who endorsed the GOP's Kemp-Roth tax-cut plan, won the Democratic senatorial runoff against Rep. Ed Edmonson. He will face former Oklahoma State University President Robert Kamm for the seat now held by Republican Sen. Dewey Bartlett, who is retiring.

Lt. Gov. George Nigh easily defeated Attorney General Larry Derryberry in the Oklahoma gubernatorial runoff and will face former football star Ron Shotts in November.

Sen. Brooke, 58, the Senate's only black and one of its leading liberals, held a 53 percent-to-47 percent lead over challenger, Avi Nelson, 36, a radio talk-show host, conservative ideologue and darling of the New Right.

Sen. Brooke, seeking a third term, campaigned hard in recent weeks to restore his image, tainted by his admission of financial "misstatements" stemming from his divorce.

Considered Vulnerable

In the Democratic fight to face Sen. Brooke, who still is considered vulnerable in November, Rep. Paul Tsongas edged Secretary of State Paul Guzz, 34 percent to 32 percent. Three other candidates trailed.

Mr. Nelson, Sen. Brooke's opponent, was supported by the increasingly influential national conservative movement, which had hoped to duplicate the New Jersey GOP primary upset of veteran Sen. Clifford Case by former Ronald Reagan aide Jeffrey Bell.

The same conservative groups that backed Mr. Nelson — in spite of opposition from Mr. Brooke's conservative colleagues in the Senate — were instrumental in getting senatorial nominations for Roger Jepsen in Iowa and Gordon Humphrey in New Hampshire.

Supporters Alienated

In four years, Gov. Dukakis had alienated one-time supporters such as welfare recipients and state employees, not to mention taxpayers who remembered his "lead pipe guarantee" of no new taxes.

Mr. King said his victory was "a message loud and clear for all to hear. You have said, and I agree, that Massachusetts needs a Proposition 13 now." He was referring to the California ballot proposition of last June mandating a cut in property taxes.

"Obviously a majority of the voters in this primary wanted something else," Gov. Dukakis said, as Lt. Gov. Thomas O'Neill III stood by weeping.

In the state of Washington, six incumbent congressmen easily won re-election. The state's seventh congressman, Democrat Lloyd Meeds, did not seek re-election, and his former aide, Al Swift, won the nomination over Brian Corcoran, a long-time aide to Sen. Henry Jackson. Mr. Swift will face Republican John Nance Garner.

Draw Declared In Chess Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi agreed today to draw the 24th world chess match game only five minutes after it resumed.

He was unable to exploit a passed pawn, the only technical edge he held in the game, which was adjourned yesterday after five hours.

World champion Anatoly Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi signed their scoresheets and walked out of the playing hall without exchanging a word. Mr. Karpov leads the match four victories in two.

Senate Investigators Are Told

U.S. Bilked of \$80,000 for a Parking Spot

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT) — Special investigators yesterday told a Senate panel investigating fraud in government that a federal purchasing agent had allowed a parking-lot attendant to run up charges of \$80,000 this year on her government credit card, in exchange for free parking space.

They said that the woman, identified simply as a "purchaser" for the office of the federal education commissioner, not only had escaped punishment — she received a suspended sentence — but then had been given a promotion to a job with considerably more pay.

The illegal purchases with the credit card were made from supply stores of the General Services Administration and then resold in a fencing operation, the panel was told.

The testimony was one of several so-called "horror stories" heard by the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices, headed by Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla.

Gross Abuse

After hearing several stories about the gross abuse of government credit cards at facilities and stores of the General Services Administration — involving millions of dollars in losses — Sen. Chiles remarked, "I want to get in line and get one of those cards too." The cards do not bear an individual's name, only that of the agency for which the person works.

Yesterday's testimony by GSA investigators underscored sweeping charges in a new inspection report just issued by the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress. The GSA investigators declared that federal agencies were not doing nearly enough to identify

fraud, and they went on to accuse the FBI and the Department of Justice of a lax attitude in prosecuting many cases of unearthened fraud.

For example, investigators testified that the FBI had been aware of the so-called "case of the \$80,000 parking space." The panel was told that the parking-lot operator, an employee of the District of Columbia government, had not been pro-

secuted by the Justice Department, and that the \$80,000 had not been recovered.

Jay Solomon, General Services Administrator, described the case as part of the "ugly and disgusting saga" of scandals that he and investigators had turned up since he was appointed to the post by President Carter last year. Mr. Solomon told the subcommittee that his agency today is surrounded "by the vigilant media, the disgruntled and the corrupters."

Mr. Solomon, a former businessman from Chattanooga, Tenn., outlined 19 steps that he had taken to improve administration and to tighten controls against fraud in the vast agency, which has 10 regional offices and 36,000 employees.

These steps included the reinstatement of GSA personnel who had been demoted or dismissed in recent years for "blowing the whistle" on fraudulent activities; a substantial increase in competitive bidding for many purchases, and the setting up of a special counsel's office and an office of inspector general within the agency.

Vincent Alto, the special counsel

named by Mr. Solomon to head the agency's own investigation, told the committee that, since June, 50 GSA employees had been disciplined for fraud or related crimes.

William Clinkscales, No. 2 investigator in the agency, said that there were only 74 GSA investigators spread across the country and that the corruption seemed to pervade all district offices. The GSA has asked the Carter administration for funds to hire 30 more investigators in 1979 and another 30 in 1980.

The investigators told the Chiles panel that a dedicated GSA official in the northeastern region was dismissed a year ago after reporting widespread wrongdoing. He was fired, Mr. Clinkscales said, "for defaming the good name and reputation of the GSA."

That brought a laugh from the crowd packed into the hearing room.

Weak Quake in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI) — A weak earthquake, measuring 2 on the Japanese scale of 7, shook parts of Central Japan this morning, the Meteorological Agency said.

Support of Gas-Price Bill Seen as Victory for Carter

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT) — The Senate's rejection by a vote of 59-40 yesterday of an attempt to scuttle the natural-gas pricing compromise was a major victory for President Carter.

Supporters of the bill to end price controls on new natural gas by 1985 say that they have the votes to pass the issue when it is put to a vote next Wednesday. Opponents have another week to try to change it, but Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and the chief sponsor of the bill, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., both said that the bill is out of danger and predicted Senate passage.

In that case, the bill would go back for a final vote in the House, which has started girding for another battle.

The bill is opposed by a coalition of pro-producer senators who want faster deregulation and pro-consumer senators who do not want the bill at all. They tried yesterday to send the bill back to a House-Senate conference with instructions to Senate conferees to try to strike out the pricing provisions that make up the heart of the bill. Their motion would have left only emergency waiting of price ceilings and special pricing provisions for Alaska gas that is intended to make feasible the private financing of an Alaska gas pipeline across Canada to the midwestern United States.

Recommitment Means Death

Sen. Jackson and other supporters said that recommitment of the bill would kill it because House conferees have served notice that they will not negotiate further on the issue, which had tied them up for eight months and which has divided Congress for 24 years.

"They made their maximum effort today," Sen. Jackson said of the opposition after the vote. "They even threw in the Alaskan pipeline to try to get votes. We won't get 59 votes for the conference report, but we'll get a majority."

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, the leading pro-consumer opponent of the bill, refused to give up. He said that he knew of at least five senators who will vote against the bill but voted against the motion to recommit. "We have to

try to find a motion to recommit that has broader appeal," he said.

The bill is not what Mr. Carter had asked for in his omnibus energy program. But the administration has embraced the conference agreement as the centerpiece of the energy program, apparently because that is the only major part remaining. The former centerpiece, the tax on domestic crude oil, is considered dead.

Mr. Carter had asked that price controls be continued at a higher level and extended to cover the interstate gas markets, which account for more than 40 percent of national consumption. The House approved this but the Senate voted to end controls after two years. It has taken House-Senate conferees nearly a year to find a compromise to reconcile these opposing views that involve billions of dollars.

The ceiling on gas flowing through interstate pipelines is \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet, 10 times what it was about a decade ago. Under the compromise the ceiling would go to \$1.93 immediately and rise by about 10 percent a year until controls are lifted in 1985.

No senator expressed total satisfaction with the bill. Opponents contended that it would mean price increases for consumers without a guarantee of more gas production. Producer spokesmen said that it would mean more regulation during the next seven years.

But supporters argued that prices would go up with or without a bill and that the legislation would provide price certainty. They also contended that it would bring more gas into the interstate market, by wiping out the unregulated intrastate market, and avoid winter shortages. The administration also converted some members by arguing that the bill was needed to shore up the dollar abroad and to convince the world that the United States was serious about coping with impending energy problems.

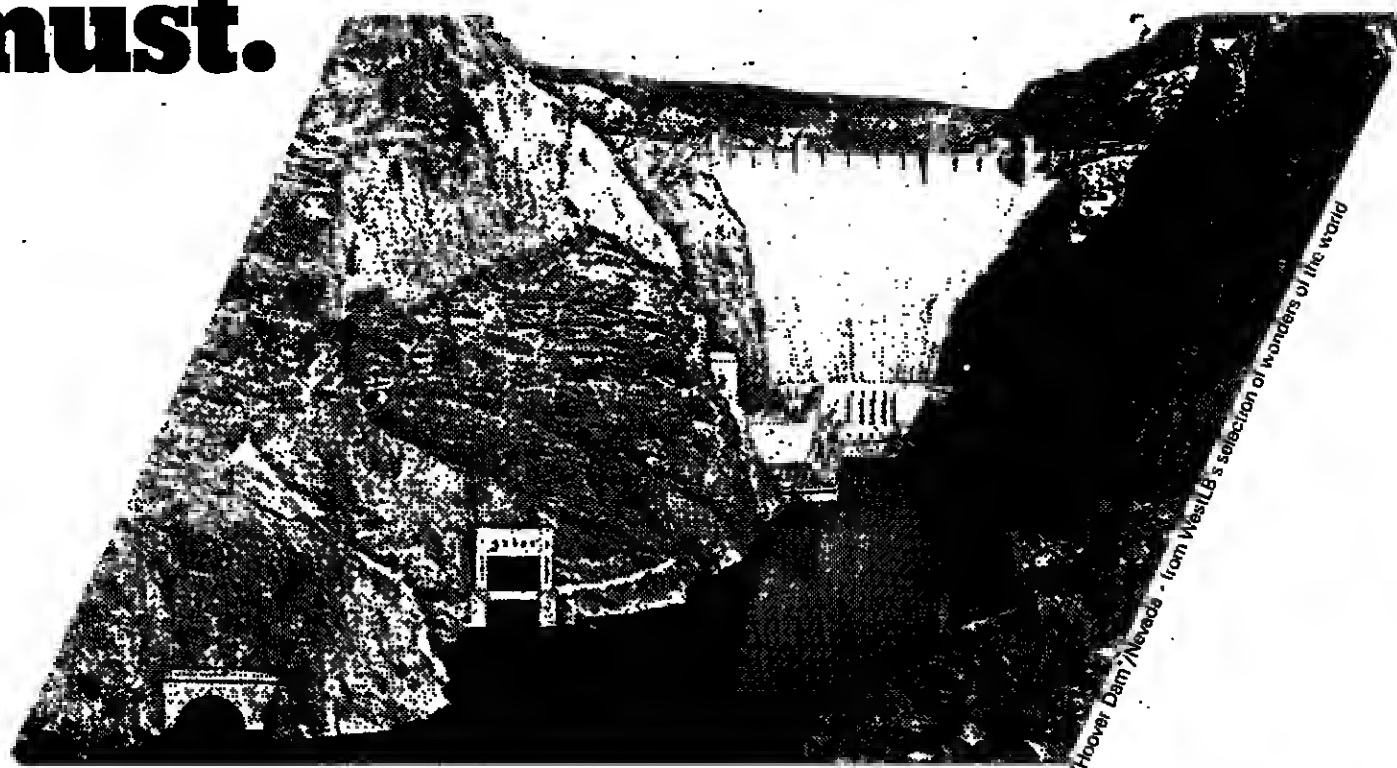
The focus of attention will soon shift to the House, which voted for continued regulation by a narrow margin and where the Carter administration is again confronted with opposition.

House members are being invited in groups to White House breakfasts, where they are given arguments for the bill by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Chairman William Miller of the Federal Reserve Board and the president's chief anti-inflation assistant, Robert Strauss.

The Senate passed its version of Mr. Carter's energy package as five separate bills — natural gas, energy taxes, coal conversion, utility rate revision and general conservation — and is giving final approval to the conference agreements as separate measures.

The House, on the other hand, passed it as a single bill on the theory that it would be easier to put through a comprehensive package. Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, who coordinated energy action as chairman of the House Ad Hoc Energy Committee, said that the House plan was to repack the four parts into a single conference report for one vote. That would put pressure on members to vote for the gas bill, because there would be only one energy vote.

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U.S. City Backs Homosexuals

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 20 (UPI) — The Berkeley City Council yesterday passed a homosexual rights ordinance that a former law professor called the strongest in the United States. It requires a second reading before taking effect.

The ordinance, which stipulates fines of up to \$400 in addition to civil damages, bans discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in housing, education, credit, employment, schools and city services and facilities. Exempted were two-unit, owner-occupied dwellings.

"It's major impact will be psychological," said former law professor Matt Coles, 27, author of a similar ordinance in San Francisco. "It will perhaps make it easier for gay people to stop looking over their shoulders, and employers will think twice before discriminating."

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Carter Was Told Last Year of Scheme to Help Vesco

By Fred Barbash and Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — The White House disclosed yesterday that President Carter was informed 19 months ago of a plan by a Georgia lawyer to intercede with top administration aides on behalf of fugitive financier Robert Vesco.

Presidential assistant Richard Hadden, who said that he believed at the time that the plan had been dropped, told Mr. Carter on Feb. 15 of last year, that Albany, Ga., attorney Spencer Lee had been "offered a large sum of money" to arrange a meeting between top presidential adviser Hamilton Jordan and Vesco representatives.

Mr. Vesco was in Costa Rica at the time, struggling to avoid standing trial in the United States on five criminal charges.

No Recollection

Deputy press secretary Rex Gramum said yesterday that the president has no independent recollection of the meeting in which Mr. Hadden informed him of the matter.

The president did not order an investigation, Mr. Gramum said that Mr. Carter informed Mr. Hadden that any further contacts on the subject should be handled

exclusively by the Justice Department.

Then, in Mr. Hadden's presence, the president wrote a terse note to Attorney General Griffin Bell asking him to see Mr. Lee, if the Georgia lawyer should request such a meeting, Mr. Gramum said.

"Please see Spencer Lee from Albany when he requests an appointment," the note said, according to Mr. Gramum. It was initialed "J.C."

Mr. Gramum was asked why Mr. Carter had not seen the need for a criminal investigation or for informing the Justice Department of the nature of Mr. Lee's discussion with Mr. Hadden.

Mr. Gramum said that he could only speculate that since Mr. Hadden believed that Mr. Lee had

dropped the scheme, neither he nor the president thought anything illegal had occurred.

The Justice Department started an investigation several months ago into whether the approaches by Vesco associates to the administration were improper. Officials said last night that Mr. Carter will have to be questioned by the FBI about his note to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell said in a telephone interview last night that he never saw the note, although it was found in Justice Department files last week after a White House query.

The attorney general added that Mr. Lee had never asked for an appointment, and that the president never asked him what happened to Mr. Lee's expected query on Mr. Vesco's behalf.

Terry Adamson, a spokesman for Mr. Bell, said later that the note would have been considered as a request for a job interview.

The White House disclosure greatly complicates the Vesco matter, which was raised most recently last week by columnist Jack Anderson.

The White House had contended that the president knew nothing of the Lee approach or the Vesco matter until the story broke.

Mr. Hadden, in an interview with the Washington Post on Sept. 8,

made no mention of contacting the president. "I didn't think it was germane," Mr. Hadden said last night when asked why he had not disclosed the conversation.

Mr. Gramum said that Mr. Hadden's Feb. 15, 1977, conversation with the president was discovered only last week, on Sept. 11, after a Washington Post inquiry about Mr. Hadden's actions. The Justice Department was immediately informed, Mr. Gramum said.

But the White House made no public disclosure until yesterday, after learning that Mr. Lee had made the disclosure in an amendment to sworn testimony he gave in New York last week.

51-Million Fee

Mr. Lee has confirmed in interviews and sworn testimony that he came to Washington on Feb. 7, of last year, with the intention of contacting Mr. Jordan about the Vesco matter for a fee of \$1 million. Mr. Lee had been hired by R.L. Herring, an Albany, Ga., businessman with ties to Mr. Vesco, because of Mr. Lee's longstanding friendship with Mr. Jordan.

But both Mr. Lee and Mr. Jordan have said that the two never discussed the Vesco approach or exchanged any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Lee did visit another old friend, Mr. Hadden, at the White House on Feb. 8, Mr. Gramum said yesterday. At a private dinner that evening, Mr. Hadden said that Mr. Lee told him of his plan to contact Mr. Jordan about Mr. Vesco.

"During dinner, Lee told Hadden that people involved with Vesco had offered him a large sum of money to arrange a meeting with Jordan," Mr. Gramum said.



Hamilton Jordan

Reciprocal Exchange

Russians, Others Observe NATO Simulation of War

GROSSMEHRING, West Germany, Sept. 20 (AP) — Soviet Maj. Gen. Alexander Knirkov watched intently yesterday as NATO planes roared overhead and West German tanks rumbled across the Danube River in maneuvers by the North Atlantic alliance.

Gen. Knirkov's aide, a young Soviet naval captain, listened closely to German explanations of the war games while the bridging operation unfolded to the sound of mock fire from light weapons and artillery.

Nine months before, NATO observers watched Soviet maneuvers near Minsk. Western military attaches viewed a Soviet parachute drop from supersonic aircraft and several came away highly impressed with Soviet airborne units.

Exchanges of observers between NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact have been growing steadily since the 1975 Helsinki agreements, which specifically encouraged observer visits as a "confidence-building" measure.

Among other foreign officials observing the NATO exercises were delegations from China, India, Pakistan and Egypt.

No Secrets Revealed

Neither the NATO countries nor the Warsaw Pact nations have shown the outside visitors any military secrets. But officials say that they still find the trips useful, and that they are not reluctant to meet their potential enemies.

A West German military spokesman said that the scenario for Blue Danube consisted of an "arbitrary

chosen situation with no political significance." But Gen. Knirkov might have suspected that the script was based on a Soviet invasion. In the scenario, an army designated by the color red invades West Germany. German and allied troops join forces to push it back.

The style of Western and Soviet hospitality for visiting military delegations has differed. When observers from the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands and other NATO countries visited the Soviet maneuvers, they were sumptuously fed on caviar and other delicacies and supplied with vodka, Western officers reported.

"We kept saying that we wanted to go out and see some more action, but they seemed to prefer to have us inside eating," one of the officers recalled after those maneuvers ended. Some officers also said that the Russians encouraged them to leave their binoculars at home, providing them on the spot with extremely low-powered binoculars to follow the action.

Gen. Knirkov and his aide were fed the same food that West German officers and enlisted men ate. Military officers said that the Russians also brought along their own binoculars.

The Russians probably offered the Westerners a better military show in Minsk than the Germans offered here. Military officials said that the parachute drop gave NATO observers a good view of a complex Soviet operation, while the river crossing was a fairly simple maneuver.

Huge Display of Force

NATO Maneuvers Show U.S. Potential

By Drew Middleton

FRANKFURT, Sept. 20 (NYT) — The huge military exercises now being conducted by the United States and its partners in the North Atlantic alliance bring to mind the comment of the French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean war.

"It's magnificent, he said, but it's not war."

Perhaps no peacetime exercise in history has been as precisely planned as the annual autumn exercises that bring thousands of U.S. soldiers and hundreds of aircraft and ships to Europe to demonstrate the U.S. resolution and capability to reinforce NATO in a confrontation or a war with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

The magnificent part of the exercise is the effectiveness and the efficiency with which 13,000 troops from Louisiana, Colorado, Texas and Washington have been airlifted across the Atlantic to reinforce the Seventh Army in West Germany. At the same time, two squadrons of

48 Phantoms have been flown to bases in Germany to reinforce the air force in Europe.

The Army Military Traffic Management Command has moved approximately 37,000 tons of equipment from U.S. bases to ocean terminals on the Gulf of Mexico and the East Coast for loading onto ships of the Military Sealift Command for delivery to European ports.

Lapses and Mistakes

In exercises, as in war, nothing is ever 100-percent effective and there have been lapses and mistakes.

But thousands of soldiers, airmen and seamen have put away in their memory banks the problems of large-scale military movement and their solutions. They have also become accustomed to using the stocks of tanks, guns, missiles and trucks stored in Europe. The air crews have received special training in radar bombing, close air support and low level attack procedures that are unique in the combat environment of central Europe.

The planners and the executors of Autumn Forge, as the joint exercise is called, should return to their normal duties with an enhanced appreciation of the problems of European reinforcement. They should also recognize more clearly the unanswered, and perhaps unanswerable, problems connected with a U.S. effort in crisis or war to reinforce U.S. forces in Europe.

Geography poses the most pressing problem.

The bulk of U.S. heavy equipment already in West Germany is stored in huge depots west of the Rhine River. Army units flown from the United States, after picking up their heavy arms and transport, must then proceed eastward across the Rhine and, in some cases, across the Main River.

In a crisis this would not be an obstacle. In war it could be extremely serious.

No Secret

The Soviet Air Force and the surface-to-surface missile forces would have as their primary missions the destruction of West German bridges and of the stored equipment. Since there are an estimated 11,000 East European spies operating in West Germany, the lo-

cation of these stocks cannot be a secret to Moscow.

U.S. planning takes these probable Soviet moves into account. A brigade of the Fifth Mechanized Infantry Division, after picking up its equipment, planned to cross the Main on temporary bridges laid by engineers of the Seventh Army's Fifth Corps.

Another presumption of Autumn Forge is that the stocks will be secure and intact when the airlifted troops arrive to take them. Also assumed is that the airfields on which the huge C-5 and C-141 transports are to land will be operational in war.

The optimistic view is that the allied air forces with their superior fighters will be able to prevent the destruction of both stocks and airfields. The pessimistic approach is that these fighters would be required over the immediate battle areas to counter Soviet fighter-bomber attacks on the allied armies.

Bunched Convoys

It is evident from the march discipline on the autobahns that the U.S. Army has not experienced equal or superior hostile air power since 1943 in Tunisia.

The convoys are bunched. Rest areas are ill sighted. An enterprising MIG-23 pilot would have a field day operating on the main autobahn leading to the Rhine crossing south of Frankfurt.

The soldiers and airmen are impressive. This sort of exercise is what they are trained to do, and is a reward for weeks of dreary routine at isolated posts. The U.S. reinforcements are determined to prove they are better than the Seventh Army. The latter is just as eager to demonstrate that it, and it alone, knows how it should be done.

Autumn Forge is designed to train for war. And in war some of the restrictions imposed on this exercise would be eliminated.

The allied air forces would fly as many missions as they could. The roads to the front would be unhampered by civilian traffic which would be moving west not east.

The Russians are monitoring this exercise with observers on the spot and by radar. They can afford to be patronizing because they have a numerical and, in some respects, a qualitative superiority over NATO. But the West is catching up.

Intelligence sources estimate that the tanks required by the Soviet Union to match the U.S. British and West German tanks will cost about \$40 billion. The Soviet fleet-to-fighter bombers in time will be qualitatively inferior to the U.S. F-15s and F-16s and the Anglo-German Tornados. To replace even the older Soviet fighters it will cost at least \$18 billion.

To senior NATO commanders this is limited consolation. They believe that the Russians understand the need for expensive new tanks and aircraft by the early 1980s. This will take a higher percentage of the Soviet gross national product than the 13 percent now allotted to the military.

In that situation, a senior NATO general speculated "there must be a powerful inducement to attack us now."

Hanoi Chief in Jakarta

JAKARTA, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong arrived here today for his third stop in a tour of countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

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As Part of House Bill

Business Tax Incentive Passed by Senate Panel

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to add a half-billion-dollar tax incentive for business to the tax bill passed by the House.

The proposal, sponsored by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., is a scaled-back version of a plan suggested earlier by William Miller, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Miller had proposed a cut of about \$5 billion.

There was no immediate indication of how yesterday's action would affect the committee's plans to enlarge the other tax cuts for business included in the House bill.

Most observers had figured that if the panel approved faster write-offs for depreciation, it would earmark those as a replacement for at least some of the cuts in corporate tax rates voted by the House.

Although the Bentsen provision would cost \$513 million a year at first, by 1983 it would drain \$3 billion a year in Treasury revenues.

The committee also voted to more than double the amount of industrial development bonds that state and local governments may issue tax-free, raising this to \$2 million an offering, or \$12 million over a 10-year period.

And it defeated, by a vote of 9 to 4, a proposal by Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., that would have extended the jobs tax credit for business. The panel simplified it to make it more attractive to small business.

The Carter administration had opposed a full-fledged extension, in favor of a House-passed provision that would "target" the jobs credit by limiting it to hiring of inner-city youths. Sen. Haskell's proposal would have cost \$1.4 billion.

Industrial development bonds are securities that a state or locality issues to underwrite construction of facilities to attract or expand business, such as an industrial park. Present limits are \$1 million an issue, or \$5 million over six years.

Haig Decries Two Views by U.S. on Drugs

MONS, Belgium, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Gen. Alexander Haig says that the U.S. "double standard" on drugs has caused serious problems among the 209,000 U.S. servicemen in commands in Europe.

Gen. Haig, who has served for almost four years in the dual capacity of commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe and commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, said that there is "somewhat of a double standard on this issue, where soft drugs, marijuana, have become a sociological fact of life."

But the same "parasite" who sells soft drugs usually sells hard drugs, too, he added.

"So this double standard causes some serious problems," he said.

Wage-Price Guidelines Appear Certain

Carter Plans Tough Anti-Inflation Steps

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Sept. 20 (UPI) — Moving to shore up relations with George Meany and other labor leaders, President Carter said today he soon will announce new government plans for fighting inflation that will be tough but fair to workers and businessmen alike.

White House sources said Mr. Carter is considering establishing "wage-price standards" that would measure the need for government action to large increases. The standards would include a "sort of trigger point" at which the government would begin examining steps to force increases down.

Addressing 20,000 cheering delegates to the United Steelworkers of America Convention, Mr. Carter said: "In the near future, I will announce a strengthening of our limited arsenal of weapons against inflation."

Without revealing details, Mr. Carter said: "I can tell you today that what we do will be fair. It will not penalize labor or any other group in our society."

"Sacrifice From All"

At the same time, it will be tough. I will ask for restraint and some sacrifice from all."

Noting that current inflation was "certainly not due to excessive wage increases or responsible government programs," Mr. Carter said that "it will do no good to search for villains — whether in government, business or labor."

To control inflation, Mr. Carter said, cooperation among business,

The committee also approved a proposal by Sen. Haskell giving the Internal Revenue Service \$3 million to beef up its taxpayer assistance efforts for the elderly, and to study how to simplify their tax returns.

And it agreed to ask the Treasury to look into the question of whether the United States can tax foreign citizens who buy and sell real estate here. Under present law, such persons are exempt from capital gains taxes.

Prolonged Delays

The Finance Committee still has not acted on the major provisions of the tax bill passed by the House, including the tax reductions for individuals, which the White House wants to revamp.

The delays have been so prolonged that some observers are skeptical that the panel will be able to complete its consideration of the House bill this week, as committee leaders had intended.

The committee failed to resolve a dispute over its earlier vote to enlarge the earned-income credit for the working poor. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., I-Va., has objected to the move as creating "an additional welfare benefit."

The provision affecting business depreciation would enable companies to write off the cost of new machinery and equipment 30 percent faster than their average life, rather than 20 percent, as Congress voted before.

The impact of the provision would be to provide a tax incentive for business to invest. Depreciation schedules vary among industries, but if a firm's production called for a 10-year write-off, it could cut this to seven years.

The 20-percent limit was enacted in 1971, after the Nixon administration proposed the move as a way to spur capital spending. The measure at that time was opposed vehemently by liberals as a giveaway to big corporations.

In other developments yesterday, the Senate Budget Committee published its annual survey of "tax expenditures," or tax breaks affecting various sectors of the economy, showing 84 separate provisions costing \$136 billion a year.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the panel, said that the listing showed that Congress should review such tax breaks more closely as part of the overall budget process.

House Votes to Raise Limit On Allowable Duty-Free Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — The House yesterday passed and sent to the White House legislation that would liberalize the amount of goods that Americans may bring duty-free from other countries into the United States.

The bill also would permit the U.S. Customs Service to implement a new entry system for commercial imports that would permit the release of goods as soon as an entry document is filed.

Under current law, Americans who re-enter the United States may escape duty on \$100 worth of goods, except when returning from American Samoa, Guam or the Virgin Islands, in which case a \$200 limit is permitted.

The bill would raise those limits to \$300 for most countries and \$600 from American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

In addition, a 10-percent duty would be placed on all articles over the limit as long as the goods were for the traveler's personal use and if their value did not exceed \$600. The rate would be 5 percent for the U.S. possessions.

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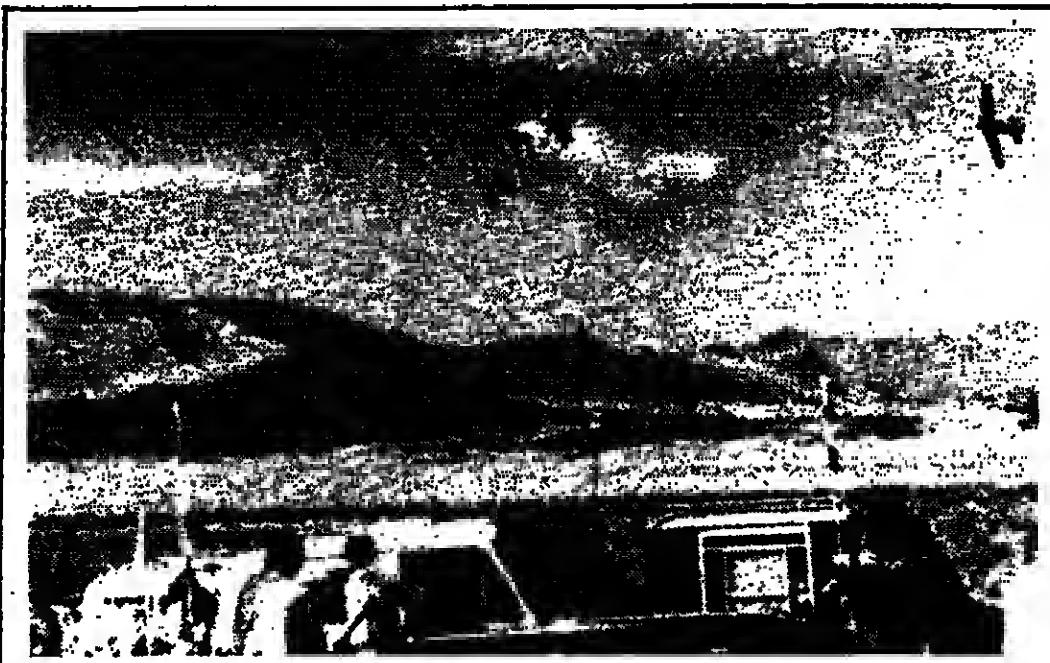
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FATAL COLLISION — Spectator Kenneth Miller of Chicago took this photo of the collision of two planes at the Reno National Air Races last weekend. The Nevada desert crash killed both pilots, Dmitry Frian, of Long Beach, Calif., in his first race, and Don DeWalt, of El Monte, Calif., a racing veteran. The planes were AT-6s, once used as U.S. Army trainers.

Change in Immigration Act Voted

U.S. Children Abroad Gain in Congress

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (IHT) — A bill that would eliminate language in the Immigration Act that discriminates against children of U.S. citizens born and living overseas was overwhelmingly approved yesterday by the House.

The measure, which was brought up under suspension of the rules requiring at least a two-thirds vote, would repeal two sections of the current law which:

• Require that children born overseas of one American parent, in order to retain their U.S. citizenship, must live continually in the United States for two years between the ages of 14 and 28 or that the alien parent be naturalized before the child is 18.

• Provide that children of American parents who are born outside the United States and acquire dual nationality at birth, can be automatically and involuntarily stripped of their U.S. citizenship if they live for three consecutive years in the foreign country of which they are also citizens after reaching the age of 22.

The measure, which was originally sponsored by Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., would take effect on the day of enactment and apply to

all those affected who had not previously lost their citizenship. However, the bill would not restore lost citizenship.

A spokesman for the American Children's Citizenship Rights League, which was instrumental in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, said he was "very excited" by the House action.

The spokesman expressed the hope that similar legislation on the

Senate side, which has been sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., could be brought to the floor shortly in the form of an amendment to another bill.

Under the current law, 100 to 200 children lose their American citizenship through failure to comply with the residency requirement and another 20 to 30 are stripped of their U.S. passports under the dual nationality section.

For U.S. Citizens Abroad

House Passes Bill to Ease Voting Rules

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (IHT) — A bill that would enable Americans overseas to participate in national elections without incurring local, state or federal tax liability solely because they exercised their constitutional right to register and vote was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

The measure amends the Voting Rights Act of 1975, which gave U.S. citizens abroad the right to register for absentee ballots in the states in which they were last domiciled.

A similar, though not identical, bill was passed by the Senate in May, 1977, but the differences between the two measures are relatively minor and there should be no problem in working them out before Congress adjourns next month.

The major provision of the two bills, involving tax liability, is virtually the same in each measure.

Other changes made by both the House and Senate measures in the 1975 act include:

• Extension of the right to vote by absentee ballot in federal elections to members of the armed forces while in active service, to their spouses and dependents and to members of the U.S. merchant marine and their spouses and dependents. These categories were not included in the 1975 law.

• A recommendation that a uniform system of registration be adopted through use of the official federal postcard registration application as a simultaneous application for an absentee ballot.

• Broadening of the requirement that only a valid U.S. passport or State Department identity card be

considered acceptable identification for a citizen seeking to register to vote to include any identification valid for state and local registration requirements.

• Directing that appropriate postal and state election officials be notified that mail delivery of balloting material is to be expedited. While neither bill imposes specific deadlines on the states for mailing this material, they both contain language leaving open that possibility if serious mailing delays persist.

Sole Responsibility

The Senate version would give the Defense Department sole responsibility for collecting and disseminating absentee voting information to citizens overseas and would provide free postage. The House bill would divide the responsibility, with the Defense Department to serve only military personnel and the State Department to provide voter information to U.S. civilians abroad. Postage would be paid by the voter.

The changes in the 1975 law, which would affect an estimated 1 million absentee voters, were proposed after it was found that nearly 44 percent of the eligible voters abroad failed to cast ballots, largely due to confusion over possible tax liability. In addition, hundreds of overseas voters who did register either did not get their ballots or received them to late to cast valid votes.

A spokesman for Democrats Abroad said that many voters, afraid of being taxed by the states, simply decided not to register. He added that this greatly hindered the effectiveness of overseas Americans in presenting their case to Congress on issues that concerned them. He particularly cited the revision of the

foreign income provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 as an area where citizens either had no congressmen or senators to write to or had their communications ignored because they were not registered voters.

The spokesman also said that in the future the overseas Democratic and Republican committees would seek to have Congress require the states to provide lists of overseas voters to parties to facilitate communication and mobilization on issues by the two parties.

Italian to Pay For Deserting Like a Marshal

ROME, Sept. 20 (UPI) — A military tribunal has ordered Fernando Castronuovo to pay 39,515 lire (\$47.30) because he fled his navy unit rather than be captured by the Germans when Italy surrendered to the Allies in World War II.

The tribunal said that Mr. Castronuovo, 57, was convicted in absentia in 1952 of desertion and stealing military property (the uniform he wore when he fled). It said that he was later amnestied, but must pay 39,515-lire court costs.

"I'll have to pay," Mr. Castronuovo said, "but I would like to know if the king [Victor Emmanuel III], Marshal Pietro Badoglio and all the generals who fled before me wearing their uniforms were tried for the same offense."

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The Knesset Vote

Not living under a parliamentary system, we perhaps do not fully understand all the niceties that Prime Minister Menachem Begin evokes by way of explaining why it would be distasteful and even impure for him to try to influence his parliament's forthcoming vote on dismantling Israeli settlements in the Sinai. The Knesset's decision, two weeks hence, he holds, will be "completely free," taken with "no party discipline," done by each member "in accordance with his own conscience." He presents this view as a sign of reverence for a venerable political tradition, something for which he should be indulged.

His personal detachment, however, is something else again. Mr. Begin himself concedes that his own foreign minister finds his diffidence "a little bit curious." It is more, it is, in a word, pusillanimous. We are not sure whether it is Mr. Begin's Zionist commitment to pioneering and settling, or an obligation to certain constituencies, or something else that accounts for his refusal to speak out for removal of the Sinai settlements. No matter. He has a responsibility to work for his own government's programs, of which none can now have a higher priority than the successful conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. To say, as he does, that "98 percent" of the treaty has been negotiated is to ignore that the completing "2 percent" without which the rest is meaningless, lies exclusively in Israel's hands.

Without removal of the settlements, Egypt

would have reason to say that Israel had broken faith with its Camp David undertakings. That would be the end of the whole process set in train at the summit. "This settlement issue," Anwar Sadat says, "is a matter of principle for me. It is not something we can compromise on. This is something that I can't agree to, or afford." We entirely agree.

But, you may say, surely the Knesset, even voting "freely," will play out this charade in a manner befitting the stakes in the Middle East. Probably so. But that does not still all our misgivings. It is troubling that Mr. Begin would be ready to cast the impression that, rather than sully his own personal record, he would buck to his parliament the admittedly difficult but essential business of closing out the Sinai settlements. That is a cold response to the generous and fundamental adjustments Mr. Sadat has made in positions he had previously taken — as a matter of principle. Mr. Begin might better have welcomed, or at least accepted, the responsibility to show leadership and give inspiration to Israel's — and to Egyptians, too. The outcome of the Knesset's vote may not be in climate in which Israel's subsequent negotiations, with Egypt and with Jordan and the Palestinians, unfold.

Mr. Begin's approach to the Knesset vote is out of character with the statesmanship he showed at Camp David. We hope he will reconsider it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Need for a Second Opinion

By launching a campaign to urge patients to get a second doctor's opinion before submitting to surgery, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is addressing a serious medical problem. U.S. surgeons, though unexcelled in technical skill, may also be knife-happy. A congressional study estimates that 17 percent of all operations performed in the United States are unnecessary, at a cost of almost \$4 billion. A third of all hysterectomies, to cite one kind of operation, are thought to be unnecessary.

Against such a background, the new HEW campaign to persuade patients not to rush into surgery is eminently sensible and humane. It is hardly radical. Medicare already covers 80 percent of a second-opinion fee and can cover it all. Even third opinions can be covered. Why, then, should such a campaign even be necessary? The answer is, at least in part, that when doctors say "Surgery," many patients respond with blind, unquestioning trust. Yet surgeons, like

other doctors, are fallible, not so much in the exercise of their skills as in determining the need to exercise them. Most able practitioners, indeed, are likely to welcome subjecting their judgments to independent confirmation.

That raises one caution about the new HEW campaign. The medical profession has always displayed collegial solidarity and merely asking for a second opinion may provide no more than a replay of the first. The new campaign should be accompanied by guidelines to show a patient how to get a second diagnosis that is reasonably independent of the first. By setting up a national toll-free hotline for referrals, HEW has taken a first step in that direction. The goal must be the most reliable possible advice; otherwise, the drive to obtain a second opinion could end up producing nothing more useful than a second doctor bill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia Sanctions Evasion

It must now go without saying that a fuller inquiry than Bingham could conduct is needed (direly needed) to establish who among the politicians was aware of the scale of sanctions evasion and what steps those responsible for strategy against the Smith regime took to find out. On the evidence of Bingham, the government repeatedly deceived the House of Commons, the country and the friends of Africa about the nature of the operation to bring Rhodesia back to legality. Sacrifices were made by Rhodesia's neighbors, notably Zambia, which turned out to be totally unnecessary. Confidence was created that a war in Rhodesia would not be needed. And all this came about because the government, primarily Sir Harold Wilson's government, refused to take the people into its confidence. When the sanctions policy failed, it was the government's duty to admit it and find another one rapidly. That it did not do so was the gravest breach of trust between government and people.

— From the Guardian (London).

The charges against the government can be reduced to two broad heads: hypocrisy and incompetence. The hypocrisy is at its most blatant in the case of the Beira patrol (maintained off Beira at taxpayers expense even though the government knew that that was the one place where oil was unlikely to be delivered because there were secure routes elsewhere). The incompetence is on a massive scale. It is said that at the beginning, the first Wilson government did not know what was going on because it had not been informed by the oil companies. A government that was intent on enforcing sanctions would have made it its business to find out. Worse was to

follow. The government actually connived in a deal that allowed, even facilitated, oil to reach Rhodesia by non-British sources. Britain, meanwhile, is left looking not only foolish but dishonest. There is talk now of prosecutions. Yet the first requirement is for the release of the official documents, which should show how such appalling incompetence and deception was allowed to go on. If necessary, there may have to be a public inquiry. For if the Bingham report has performed a service that goes beyond exposing the avoidance of sanctions, it has shown that the secrecy which surrounds the official decision-making process in this country can destroy the quality of government.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Threat to West's Oil

The underlying and increasingly debilitating cause is the U.S. failure, since the Vietnam defeat and particularly under Mr. Carter's leadership, to understand the use of power — economic, political and diplomatic — and behind all these, to the extent that it is necessary as a warning or even for use in the defense of vital interests, military power. The more U.S. prestige and credibility slip throughout the world and the more Soviet preponderance is allowed to spread, the more unstable conditions become and the less willing and able are President Sadat and Mr. Begin to take risks for peace. Time is getting desperately short for Mr. Carter to learn that he cannot discharge the vast responsibilities of the United States around the world by a combination of moral persuasion and Andy Youngism, and for oil-guzzling and lobby-group ridden United States to adjust self-indulgences to hard realities.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

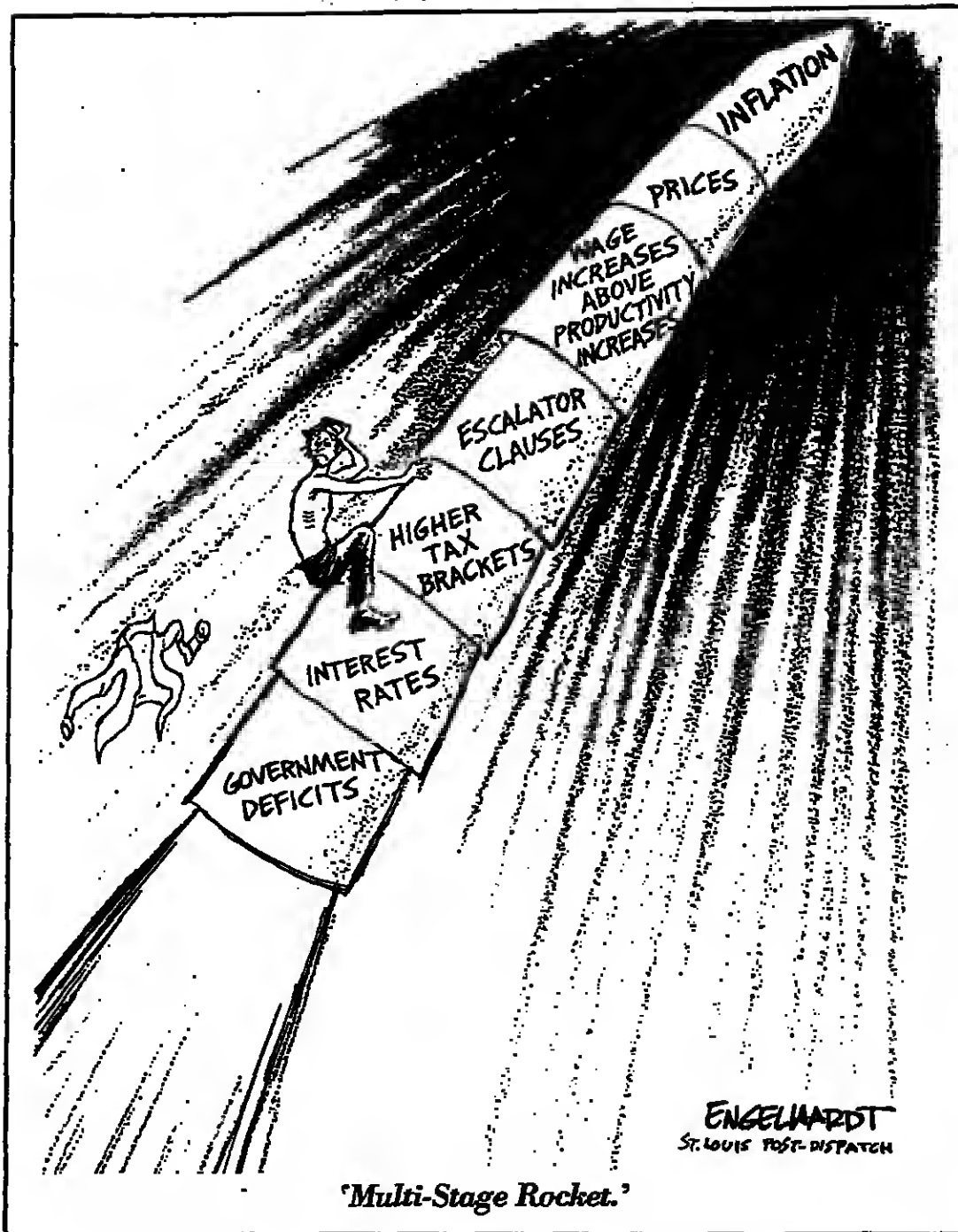
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago September 21, 1903

SOFIA — A form of local autonomy under final Turkish authority is said to be under consideration for the disturbed Macedonian territories. A multinational commission would be established for maintaining tranquility in the territories and for checking any movement directed against the authority of the Supreme Government. Turkey apparently is convinced that Bulgaria genuinely wishes to avoid a conflict and to arrange a workable "modus vivendi." This scheme is considered a triumph for the peaceful policy pursued by Gen. Petroff.

Fifty Years Ago September 21, 1928

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Kellogg made clear today that neither he personally, nor the administration, approved of secret diplomacy in any form. Accordingly, the U.S. government will not participate in any secret parley of the leading naval powers in Paris or elsewhere to further the naval disarmament program of the League of Nations. Observers take this, however, as meaning the government would be amenable to an open meeting of the major naval powers to outline a plan for future naval construction schedules.



Disenchanted Americans

By David S. Broder

MERRICK, N.Y. — She is a 33-year-old woman with two kids and a husband who is holding down two jobs to pay the bills. No, she tells the inquiring reporter, she does not want her name in the paper. "Just say I'm a hardworking housewife," she says. And damned angry.

What she — and others like her — say tells you all you need to know about why it is not going to be much fun to be running for public office this fall. And probably not much of an election.

This was the day before the good news arrived from Camp David, but her expectations are minimal. Two years ago, she voted for Jimmy Carter, "because he sounded like he'd be good." But not again, she says. "This time, I'd like someone who doesn't talk so high and mighty before he gets in and does more of a job after he's elected."

No Trust

The trouble is, she does not see anyone out there who looks any better. "I don't know anyone that people really like and trust," she says. "I don't think I'll even vote this year. Everyone my age is just fed up with it. The middle-income people just want to move out of the country; it's that bad."

As she stands on the front stoop of her house in this middle-class town on the south shore of Nassau County, the frustration she feels comes pouring out in waves — each one angrier than the one before.

Her husband is a splicer for the telephone company but now he's taken a second job as a janitor in a nearby church, to try to keep pace with inflation.

"We're hard workers," she says, "and we're not getting anywhere. I don't want anybody to give us anything. I'd just like to see things straightened out."

She is worried about pollution. "I really am afraid of what it's going to be like for the children," she says. "The air is getting worse, no matter what they say. And the water is full of chemicals, more of them all the time."

And, like almost everyone else interviewed in her neighborhood, she is angry about taxes. She and her neighbors are convinced that "the middle-income people pay for everything, while the rich people have their loopholes and the poor get it all on welfare."

She is sure that taxes could be cut a lot "by" somebody who was well organized and not out for himself. All of them promise it — but how can you trust them?" she asks.

Tax Revolt

The town of Merrick, she and her neighbors tell you, has had a tax revolt of its own. The town budget has been voted down twice, forcing austerity measures in the schools.

"And what is the first thing they do?" she demands. You know the answer, because you have been told at almost every door. But, in her anger, the words come tumbling out without a pause for your reply. "They take away the buses," she says, forcing every family to find its own means of transporting its youngsters to and from school. School athletic teams have had to cancel their schedules, because the buses are not available. And families with both parents working are paying \$20 a month per child for places in improvised private car pools.

"You know that's political," she says. "They could have saved that money a lot of other ways, but the people who are in there [the school administration] want the people to suffer because we voted down their budget. That's the kind of thing politicians will do."

For her — and others in this town — Carter and Camp David

and Congress are a long way away. Carter, she says, "is trying to help Egypt and Israel work out their problems. But I don't see him doing much for us."

Does the Civil Service reform he finally pushed through Congress promise relief from wasteful bureaucracy? "I haven't really paid much attention to that," she says, and her neighbors seem equally indifferent.

Would she vote for Jerry Ford over Carter if the choice came up again? "I doubt it. He never seemed to get much done," Ronald Reagan? "I don't know, but he's awfully old to be starting out as president." Ted Kennedy? "Maybe. But I heard him saying he didn't even want to run. Who would, the way things are?"

The dearth of new leadership,

she implies, is part of a general problem — the decline in quality and workmanship an professional is in U.S. life.

"Look at that car," she says, pointing to the station wagon in the driveway. "We bought it new three years ago and we have replaced almost everything in it. You would not believe the repair bills. Nothing works. Appliances. Cars. Anything you buy new — forget it. Look at all the cars they're recalling now. They just don't make anything good any more," she says. Including the politicians?

"Them more than anything. I tell you, people like me are tired of hearing the same old speeches, and then nothing happens."

You bid her goodbye, and you think to yourself: How would you like to be the politician who comes to her door seeking a vote?

Sadat the Statesman

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Who cared? That is the question chiefly asked in the wake of the agreement reached at the Camp David summit. As if those who climbed down were inevitably losers.

But as it happens, Prime Minister Begin of Israel made tactical gains, while entailing strategic risks. President Sadat, without losing anything for Egypt, made tactical concessions that create big opportunities which either exploit or throw away.

Two undoubted short-term gains accrue to Mr. Begin. He has postponed for five years a final reckoning of the Israeli presence in the Gaza Strip and the territories on the west bank of the Jordan which he calls Judea and Samaria. At the same time he has set in motion for peace with Egypt a fast process which gets moving before Christmas. Israel is almost certain to get peace with Egypt before having to address itself to any other Arab claims. Perhaps events will create a separate peace between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Sadat yielded nothing that was important to Egypt. He secures return of the whole Sinai Desert to Egyptian sovereignty. He gets the airfields the Israelis wanted to hold. Even the Jewish settlements will almost certainly be erased.

The quick peace which he set out to achieve on his visit to Jerusalem last year will be as much to his advantage as to the advantage of Begin. "I didn't start this," he said at the Egyptian Embassy the other day, "to stop in the middle."

To be sure, Sadat has climbed down from positions staked out earlier on behalf of other Arabs. He has not achieved advance Israeli agreement to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands. He has not attained prior agreement to a Palestinian state.

But he has wrung from Begin significant practical concessions on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli military occupation is to be dismantled — apparently in a matter of months. Some Israeli forces are to be pulled back to Israel and others are to be shuffled into specified "security zones."

The Palestinians are allowed to create in the West Bank and Jordan a mechanism for self-rule with full autonomy. They will participate, at the end of the five-year transition, in the decision as to ultimate sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Jordan is invited to join Israel in stationing a security force on the West Bank and Egypt will have a role on security in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, the whole spirit of the agreement emphasizes "transfer of authority" from Israel to the Arabs.

Most of the states in the world achieved independence on a skin pier base than that. If they were

Anthony Sampson From London:

It is a human drama but not an attractive one and it is constantly concerned with duplicity. When oil was allowed to flow to Rhodesia, it was referred to as 'extraneous demand.'

LONDON — The Bingham report on oil sanctions, which has just been published, has already created much political fury against the oil companies' secret supplies to Rhodesia. But its ultimate historical importance, I suspect, will rest as much on its unique insight into the workings of multinational corporations.

For any country — even for the United States — such an insight into corporations is rare, but for Britain it is almost without precedent, and the more remarkable because it deals with the two biggest oil companies. For Shell and BP in Britain have, for the last 40 years, enjoyed a respect which has been the envy of the U.S. companies: "While they're knighted," as one U.S. oilman once complained, "we're indicted."

The overwhelming importance of these two companies to the British economy is symbolized by their skyscrapers dwarfing the buildings around them — from the top floors of the Shell center on the Thames the directors can look down, either literally or metaphorically, on the Houses of Parliament below. The two companies have recruited graduates from the cream of the universities with a prestige second only to the foreign service, and far better paid — and BP, half-owned by the British government, has cultivated the style of the public service, like an adjunct to the army or the navy.

Stately Image

Of course, behind this stately image the British companies have always been engaged in the same kind of ruthless competition and carve-ups as the U.S. members of the "Seven Sisters" — and they have been much less British than they appear in London. Shell (which is anyway half-owned by the Dutch) was a pioneer among companies in coming to terms with the nationalism all over the world, by giving local companies as much autonomy as possible — and outside Britain, BP is anxious to avoid any impression that its initials stand for British Petroleum.

But what the Bingham report reveals, with all the vividness of detailed documents, is the extent of the compromises involved in holding together such disparate

empires, and how individual executives are caught and buffeted between opposing national policies and laws. Behind all the vague generalizations about multinationalism — about their decentralization, coordination or confederation — we see the managers struggling, in their memos and letters, to navigate between the cross-currents and to make sure their business and profits continue as usual.

It is a human drama, because it involves individual personalities, but it is not an attractive one and it is constantly concerned with duplicity, which shows itself in the language. When oil was being allowed to flow through to Rhodesia, it was referred to as "extraneous demand" — Rhodesia was referred to as a "gray area" — and a whole style was developed to avoid specific references. "Regarding the supply to extraneous customers," said one memo, "the meeting suggested that the supply profile should be reduced," and when oil began to flow more directly to Rhodesia, a memo explained that arrangements had reverted "to what I would describe as the pre-cosmetic era." Soon afterwards the arrangements were described as being "far too transparent, and changes will have to be made."

In the middle of all these careful ambiguities lay the character of the local Shell chairman in South Africa, Louis Walker, who appears as a fit subject for minor tragedy. Himself a South African, acutely conscious of the pressure of the South African government to keep supplying Rhodesia, he assured his London bosses that the oil was not going indirectly through Mozambique, when he knew or suspected that it was.

Walker stands as a symbol of the contradictions within a multinational company, trying to be loyal to two contrary masters — and he carries the chief blame in the Bingham report; "We think it unfortunate," says the report, "that he should have given categorical assurances which those facts did not warrant." Yet it seems clear from the evidence that if the London headquarters had wanted to know the truth, they could have done so — and the whole tone of ambiguity and half-hearted enquiry emanated from London.

In all their evasions and ambiguities, the two companies had the powerful excuse that they are being backed by the British government, who were anxious to avoid a confrontation with South Africa. The report makes clear that after two years of attempted sanctions the British government had given up trying to stop oil reaching Rhodesia, and were only trying to repute allegations by cosmetic devices. The extent of the government's own duplicity, both inside the Cabinet and in Parliament, will be the subject of bitter questioning in the next weeks.

But, in the meantime, the Bingham report has provided, in its 60 pages, a picture of the attitudes and techniques of the giant oil companies which raises many questions about their identity, or lack of it. Behind their confident skyscrapers and policy statements, the companies appear preoccupied above all with compromises and balancing acts to keep the oil flowing. The "gray areas" can refer to much more than Rhodesia — the cosmetic devices, the "swapping" of oil, the unquestioning delegation are all part of the organization of any corporation which has been accustomed to appear as all things to all men. Will this ambiguity and noncommittal still be tenable in black Africa, particularly in Nigeria, on which both Shell and BP are heavily dependent for oil supplies?

Badly Divided

The probability is that the Arabs will not realize these possibilities. They are badly divided. The PLO has already denounced the Camp David agreement.

No doubt Begin will be out of office when the time of reckoning comes five years from now. Still it is surprising to find the Israelis congratulating themselves so handsomely for their performance at Camp David. If they feel so good now, it is only because the Carter administration has — for the moment — stopped hitting them on the head. If they escape without a Palestinian state on the West Bank, it is only because the Arabs will have missed the chance once again.

At best Mr. Begin got out of a tight corner at Camp David. But the man who achieved the long-term gains, the large figure in the Near East today, remains Anwar Sadat.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Fashion

Can Cardin Get China Out of Its Mao Suits?

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 20 (IHT) — Maxim's and China? Hardly a likely combination. Yet, Pierre Cardin has been invited by the Chinese government to look into the potential of Chinese textiles. And where did he recently take a party of three officials, including the Chinese cultural attaché? To Maxim's, of course.

"It was sort of amusing," Cardin said yesterday. "It was a Friday night, too, which is black tie. I wore black tie. They wore black Mao collars."

"As far as I know, it's the first time that a Western designer has been invited officially by the Chinese government," Cardin added. "Many designers and textile people have been to China already, but mostly within a fair context and never officially. I am very excited at the prospect. They are going to take me to three different cities, including Peking, to look into their production of silk, wool and cotton. The trip will also be cultural, with visits to many theaters."

It will be the first trip to China for Cardin, who has been around the world 10 times over. In terms of fashion, that means that someday Cardin will most likely show a Chinese-inspired collection, made of Chinese fabrics. "Maybe not next January," he said, "which might be too soon. But certainly by next July."

Example of Japan

Does Cardin think he can change the fashion face of China? "Why not?" he said. "After all, when I first went to Japan 22 years ago, they all wore kimonos."

Before leaving for China on Nov. 29, Cardin, who is harder to follow than a whirlwind, will stay long enough in Paris to introduce a new and, he said, revolutionary television set next Wednesday as part of his furniture department. Located at 118 Faubourg Saint-Honore, in

what used to be his couture house, the five-story building houses contemporary, avant-garde furniture. "But there," the designer said, "I don't work alone. I have seven collaborators and that particular TV set was designed by Serge Manson, who is a steady contributor."

Cardin will also go to the United States to launch a new \$2.3-million executive jet he designed for American Aviation — "it's black, red-and-white striped and will be on show at London's next aeronautical fair." He plans a coast-to-coast tour to promote his perfumes and will open a furniture gallery in a new building on Fifth Avenue, right across from the Hotel Pierre.

Cardin, in fact, is just back from the United States, where he held a press conference in Washington with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative.

Brand-Name Piracy

The purpose of the conference was to work out better international rules to stop piracy of famous brand names. Cardin was there as representative of 19 U.S. and European manufacturers, including Cardin, Dior, Levi Strauss and Walt Disney.

Cardin himself has a lot at stake. Pierre Cardin S.A., whose annual sales are \$250 million, produces over 150 products in 300 factories all over the world and sells in 40 countries, including the Soviet Union. Yet, he cannot do business with Indonesia because "somebody has already registered my trade mark and is selling Cardin fakes made in Hong Kong. I even discovered there's a factory manufacturing Cardin labels."

In Paris, Cardin has taken over the Compagnie de la Chine et de l'Orient, located at the intersection with the Elysee Palace and his Maxim's delicatessen store, to start still another project, which he calls



Pierre Cardin poses with mannequin at Maxim's store in Paris.

"L'Homme de la Nuit" (Man of the Night)

The idea is to supply all a man needs to go out in fancy dress. "It's sort of silly for a man to have to go all over to buy his tuxedo here and his shoes there," said Cardin, who himself is dressed in a fairly elegant but couldn't-care-less way and who often forgets to button his slightly rumpled white cotton shirt cuffs.

Boutique Project

As for the Maxim's boutique, a project he started a year ago with Mrs. Louis Vaudable, owner of the famous restaurant, that, too, is going a mile a minute. Mrs. Vaudable's sister-in-law, Mrs. Francois Vaudable, runs the boutique.

Speaking in the store and reclining on an art nouveau Majorelle

bed (which is part of his private collection, as is most of the decoration), Cardin said that so far, the store sells 680 products, including choice vinegars and sardines (at 9.50 francs a can, label included). He also sells replicas of Maxim's tableware, including the famous convoluted silver, ice hockets, glasses and porcelain, all of it monogrammed, as is the bed and bath linen upstairs.

Well on its way in Paris, the Maxim's store has now 50 retail outlets in deluxe food stores and Cardin plans to open more branches in New York, Tokyo and Berlin.

And what about Peking? Cardin, who loves Chinese food, would not say. But knowing him, even that is possible.

Paris-Berlin

When Music Was in Step With the Other Arts

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 20 (IHT) — With singular appropriateness, the vast and comprehensive Paris-Berlin exhibition at the Centre Beaubourg is including a series of concerts devoted to music that fits into the place and time (1900-33) of the exhibition.

In the nature of things, the music is occupying a minuscule place in the total framework of the exhibition. For one thing, the concerts are being given in a small area within the exhibition space itself, meaning that only small-scale works can be given in poor listening conditions to be heard by a minute percentage of the people who will see this show in six months.

But the appropriateness of doing it this way derives from the intense interpenetration of all the arts in Berlin during this period, in particular the 1920s. For once, music was almost precisely in step with trends in other arts instead of bringing up the rear, and the overlapping of artistic disciplines can sometimes even be found in one person.

Thus, there is a sense of wholeness in listening to the music of, say, Kurt Weill and Hanns Eisler, while surrounded by the works of George Grosz, Otto Dix and exponents of the New Objectivity, or in hearing "agitprop" songs while leaning on a case containing programs from Erwin Piscator's theater.

Cabaret Pioneer

And the programs included a song by Frank Wedekind, fundamentally a literary figure but also a pioneer of cabaret music as a "serious" art form, and music by Arnold Schoenberg, who is represented by one of his paintings in the expressionist area of the show.

Within the severe space and time limitations, the programs have been shrewdly chosen by David Drew — a leading scholar of this musical realm — to bring out the links between past and present, Paris and Berlin, and the most disparate musical personalities.

There are some extraordinary juxtapositions. Who would think of cabaret songs in connection with Richard Strauss? Yet just such a feedback suggests itself in the almost unknown "Kremerpiegel," in which the sarcastic texts of Alfred Kerr — almost repulsively savage attacks on music publishers — are set to the most elaborately lyrical Strauss piano accompaniments. Here, the hero of "Ein Heldenleben" raises parody and self-parody to a high art.

Links to the past were made in Schoenberg's settings of 15th and

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Chinese Tombs Found

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP) — Chinese archaeologists have unearthed around 200 ancient tombs in Szechwan Province, some dating back 4,200 years, the official Hsinhua news agency reported.

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Youth Discovers One-Speed Bike

The 'Clunker' Comeback Is Ballooning in California

By Elliott Almond

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif. — They are called clunkers or clunkers. The names are appropriate because they are not sophisticated pieces of machinery. Yet combine the fickle but trendy tastes of youth, the desire to be different, a hit of nostalgia, and another Southern California fad is born.

The latest craze is the old-fashioned bicycle, circa 1930s: fat, balloon tires, Texas longhorn handlebars, wide seats, one speed and pedal brakes. No longer do the sophisticated 10-speed derailers, some weighing a scant 25 pounds, hold a monopoly on the pedal market — at least in Southern California.

The clunkers, the basic 40-pounders, are at a crest of popularity.

For example:

- A clunker, in perfect shape, can sell for up to \$250.
- At least one shop in Newport Beach deals only in clunkers.

Another firm, LRV Industries of El Monte, has been distributing a one-speed bike called "The Regular Old Bike" since 1976.

- The giant bicycle maker Schwinn, recognizing the clunker's popularity, last year reintroduced one called the Spitfire, a copy of the 1932 Schwinn.
- There is a newsletter for clunker lovers.



Ancient (1930s) bicycles get recycled in latest California fad.

A bike shop owner in Huntington Beach started the fad by restoring 1932 Schwinn. "I really liked riding the old bikes myself," said Larry McNeely, 24, owner of Recycled Cycles. "I saw immediate interest in the cruiser, so I came out

with my own line. It's an exact replica of the 1932 Schwinn." McNeely sells between 10 and 15 bikes a week and has been doing so for three years.

LRV sold 3,000 clunkers last year and firm president Tom Self-

ert is gearing up for a national wave.

Seifer's marketing researchers noticed a trend in one-speed bicycles about three years ago. "We found there was sort of a nostalgia involved," he said. "But we also found people wanted a more comfortable bike with wide seats and high handlebars. What they wanted was a cruiser."

Jim Kucera of Schwinn's consumer relations department in Chicago said, "We do sell the Spitfire all over the country, but there haven't been any signs of them taking over. Still, we are watching the market carefully."

Yet a Sunday stroll on the Southern California ocean front shows definite signs of a trend. Young and old alike ride cruiser bikes.

Stirling Pope, 53, and his wife started riding cruisers 14 years ago. Originally, they wanted a bike nobody would steal. Now cruisers are more likely to be stolen than 10-speeds in Newport Beach.

Schwinn and LRV cruiser bikes retail for approximately \$25. A custom bike at Recycled Cycles costs from \$130 to \$250.

Pope and McNeely have turned bike restoration into a science. "There is an aesthetic value involved, like restoring old cars," Pope said. "A lot of car collectors are getting into bikes."

A newsletter — California Balloon Bike and Whizzer News — published in Huntington Beach, has a circulation of 400 and is growing, according to publisher Leon Dixon. (Whizzers are motorized cruisers that were popular in the '40s and '50s.)

"Ten-speeds are junk bikes when you look at them as a piece of machinery," Dixon said. "They are too fragile for kids. Heck, how can you expect a kid to deliver newspapers on those bikes? It's like riding a two-by-four with a foam seat. They were made this way because it's cheap and quick." Dixon said that a bike collector can spend as much as \$50 getting an old seat redone.

© Los Angeles Times

Digs Turn Up Many Artifacts

Old Jerusalem Was a City of Wealth

By Arthur Max

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (AP) — Archaeologists peeling off layers of Jerusalem's history have ended their first season of excavations, lifting 100 years short of the legendary city of King David but affirming that this was a city of wealth.

The digging site south of the Old City walls and below the mountain peak where King Solomon built his temple marks the first inhabited area of Jerusalem.

It was first excavated 130 years ago in search of the tomb of David, Solomon's predecessor. Several other expeditions have sought the roots of human settlement in Jerusalem, but the city, revered by Jews, Christians and Moslems, has since collected decades of refuse and rubble.

"We set out to restore and preserve the city of David for an ar-

chaeological garden," said project leader Yigal Shiloah of the Hebrew University. "We are not after a revolution."

The project has turned up a vast store of artifacts, including an unusual 2,600-year-old Hebrew inscription that indicated richer surroundings by other commercial centers of ancient Palestine. Mr. Shiloah told a reporter.

Inscription

He said the fragment of an inscription, about 4 by 5 inches, contains numbers and words that, though scratched into stone, it appeared to be carefully chiseled in red rock for use in some kind of public building.

Also found were a flute carved

from the leg bone of a cow, one of the oldest musical instruments found in Israel, and a stamped handle from a wine jug imported from Rhodes.

"I've learned two things so far," Mr. Shiloah said. "That Jerusalem is a mountain city built on rock, and that means it is difficult to excavate, and that it was a rich city. It is not to be compared with any other."

Archaeologists believe Jerusalem has been inhabited since about 3,000 B.C. In 996 B.C. King David captured the city.

The first season of the current excavations penetrated into the Iron Age, or the Israelite period, to about the 8th century B.C., delving beyond the Babylonian conquest and exile of the Jews.

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(Continued on Page 10)

On Verge of Collapse

France Takes Over Steel Firms

By Carl Gertz
PARIS, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The French steel industry, on the verge of financial collapse with debts totaling 38 billion francs (about \$8.72 billion) and service charges alone eating up 15 percent of annual sales volume, is to be taken over by its creditors, the government announced today.

The government itself will control 55 percent of three holding companies to be set up to control the nation's three leading steelmakers — Usinor, Sacilor and Châtillon. The state's indirect holding in fact will be more as bank

creditors — mostly nationalized banks — will control an additional 30 percent of the new holding companies. The remaining 15 percent will be held by the industry's financing agency, Groupement de l'Industrie Siderurgique.

The banks, which are owed 9.4 billion francs, will convert 600 million francs of this debt into shares of the holding companies and at the same time will forgive 80 million francs of interest due on the remaining debt for the next five years.

The plan assures that investors who bought some 14 billion francs

worth of bonds issued by the steel firms, mostly under the aegis of the Caisse des Dépôts, will be repaid. A special state company is to be set up to make interest and principal payments as scheduled.

Economics Minister René Monory and Industry Minister André Giraud, who held a joint press conference to explain the plan, stressed that relieving the industry of its ailing financial burden was the first stage of a reorganization aimed at making the industry profitable and capable of holding its own in world competition without having to rely on the state for either subsidies or tariff barriers.

Mr. Monory estimated that the moves would reduce the industry's financial charges to about 5 percent of annual turnover, still higher than those of the U.S., West German and Luxembourg industries but lower than in other European countries. Mr. Giraud said he was convinced that the government plan would render the industry "fully competitive" within the next three years.

Details of the industrial reorganization, especially the number of workers to be sacked, will be determined after the new managers of the companies to be appointed by the new shareholders have analyzed the situation.

Dollar Declines Broadly As Swiss Franc Advances

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ) — The dollar depreciated by about 2 percent against the Swiss franc today — sinking to a historic low during the session — as part of a broad decline in foreign exchange markets.

Trepidation over Arab opposition to the Camp David peace formula worked out between Israel and Egypt once again gripped the foreign exchange market. Rumblings within the joint European currency float, or snake, also contributed to the dollar's weakness.

Central banks in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium appeared to intervene in order to maintain the guildler and Belgian franc within their limits against the strong Deutsche mark. Some reports said the Dutch central bank sold about 120 million DM today to support the guildler.

The largest gainer of the day was the Swiss franc, which rose against all major currencies. The dollar slipped to an intraday record low of 1.5340 francs — breaking the previous low of 1.5485 francs on Aug. 15 — but by the end of trading it stood at 1.5388 francs, down 3.07 centimes from late yesterday.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar fell to an intraday low of 1.9550 — more than 4 pfennigs above its record low of 1.9138 recorded on Aug. 15 — but it recovered to 1.9615 for a loss of 1.3 pfennig on the day.

Against the French franc, the U.S. unit slipped to 4.3688 from 4.3975. The dollar lost 1.33 yen at 188.80.

Sterling gained 1.75 cents at \$1.9795 while the Canadian dollar was steady at \$0.52 U.S. cents compared with 85.41 cents late yesterday.

Gold closed at around its highest level of the day at \$213.75-\$214.50 an ounce, buying-selling, in moderately active trading.

U.S. Gold Sale
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury sold 300,000 ounces of gold at prices ranging from \$212.56 to \$213.21 an ounce in its auction yesterday, with the average price at \$212.76 an ounce.

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ) — The world trade talks, which now are in their final phase, are in danger of being disrupted by a problem that the Common Market members resolved now, but which the United States does not want to tackle until after the negotiations are over.

The problem is that on Jan. 4 next year, the U.S. Treasury's right to waive countervailing duties on subsidized exports from the EEC will have expired, obliging it to levy punitive duties on trade estimated at about \$500 million annually.

The EEC wants the Carter administration to get Congress to extend the waiver. It warned yesterday (IHT Sept. 19) that without

such an extension, it may not be able to keep the Dec. 15 deadline to conclude the Geneva trade talks, in which the world's major trading nations are seeking to set trade rules and tariffs for the 1980s.

U.S. deputy trade negotiator Alonzo McDonald, who heads the U.S. team in Geneva, says there is very little chance that the waiver will be extended without an agreement on a trade package. His view, apparently reflecting that it is U.S. administration, is that it is time to press ahead and successfully conclude the trade talks by Dec. 15, so that the White House can then tackle the countervailing duty crisis with a trade package.

"If we really do have a sensible package in hand, and the administration feels comfortable with its contents, some way may very well

be found to solve the countervailing duty problem," he said.

His assumption seems to be that if President Carter has a trade package that he is going to send to Congress for approval, he may be able to convince Congress that it extends the waiver at least for the time it takes to consider the package, which, it is hoped, would in its final stage resolve the question of how to deal with subsidies anyway.

There would remain the question of the gap between the Jan. 4 expiration and for any extension to come through because Congress will not meet until late that month. However, Mr. McDonald said that the extension could be retroactive. He admitted that there might be other ways to resolve the problem, but he could not specify what these might be.

Mr. Davignon noted that the accords which were made, among others, with Japan, Brazil, Spain, South Africa as well as the member states of the European Free Trade Area are working to the commission's general satisfaction although there were "marginal problems." While he did not spell out these problems, it is understood that Britain and France are complaining about excessive shipments of steel from Sweden, Finland and Czechoslovakia.

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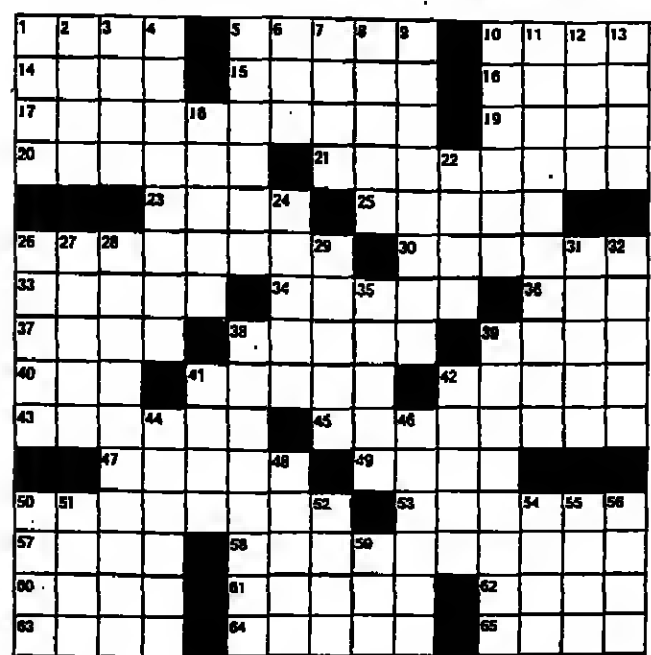
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Nile bird
5 Cars for V.I.P.'s
10 Tune of the orchestra
14 Agcy. with far-out ideas
15 Hebrew letter
16 Women's suffrage leader
17 Starting funds: slang
19 Lovesick nymph
20 Burning
21 Resolute; dauntless
23 Mineral used in making lubricants
25 Kind of ray
26 Poem that sounds like a red boat
30 Substitute
32 Cut short
34 Bête
36 Low
37 President of France, 1954-59
38 Knee exercises
39 "Give a horse..."
40 Crazy one
41 Baltic port
42 "I'm... lorn creature..."
43 Segar or seegar
45 Abrogates
- 47 "How many... to Babylon?"
49 Marriage or baptism
50 Indiscretions in one's salad days
53 "And... poor to do him reverence"
57 "It's a sin to tell..."
58 Regional anatomy
60 "There... tomorrow"
61 Make exultant
62 Stodge or patsy
63 Suffix with six or seven
64 X...
65 Glimpse
- DOWN
1 Data, for short
2 Potentat
3 Cut short
4 Bête
5 Low
6 President of France, 1954-59
7 Knee exercises
8 "Give a horse..."
9 Crazy one
10 Baltic port
11 "I'm... lorn creature..."
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WEATHER

C F			C F		
ALABAMA	22	72	MADRID	29	84
AMSTERDAM	15	57	MIAMI	29	84
ANKARA	24	75	MILAN	29	84
ATHENS	27	80	MONTREAL	13	55
BEIRUT	28	82	MOSCOW	4	Showers
BELGRADE	12	54	MUNICH	11	52
BERLIN	13	54	NEW YORK	22	72
BRUSSELS	15	59	NICE	27	80
BUCHAREST	14	57	OSLO	11	52
BUDAPEST	15	57	PARIS	15	59
CASABLANCA	29	84	PRAGUE	9	48
COPENHAGEN	12	54	ROME	24	79
COSTA DEL SOL	24	74	SARAJEVO	19	67
DUBLIN	14	54	STOCKHOLM	16	58
EDINBURGH	19	64	TEHRAN	33	91
FLORENCE	24	75	TEL AVIV	29	84
FRANKFURT	12	54	TOKYO	29	77
GENEVA	16	61	TUNIS	31	86
HELSINKI	7	45	VIENNA	12	55
ISRAEL	22	72	WARSAW	26	78
LAS PALMAS	28	82	WASHINGTON	11	52
LISBON	27	79	ZURICH	13	55
LONDON	17	63			
LOS ANGELES	20	68			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700)

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PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



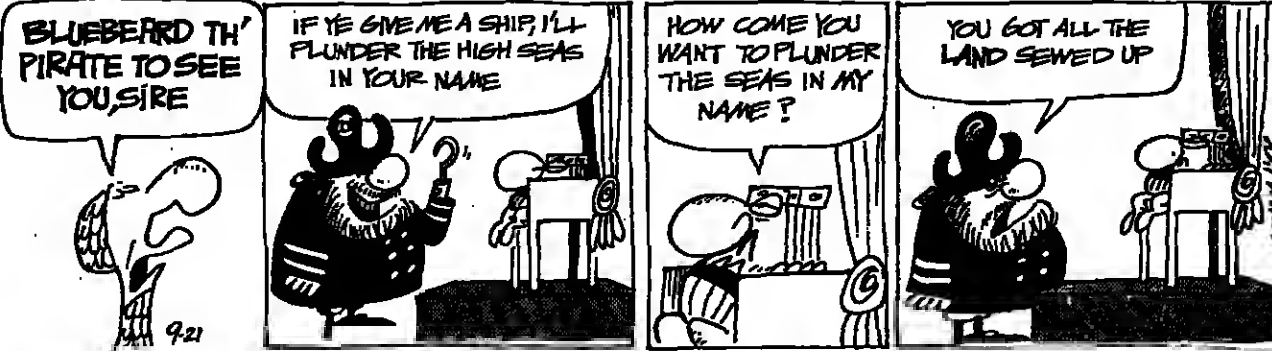
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



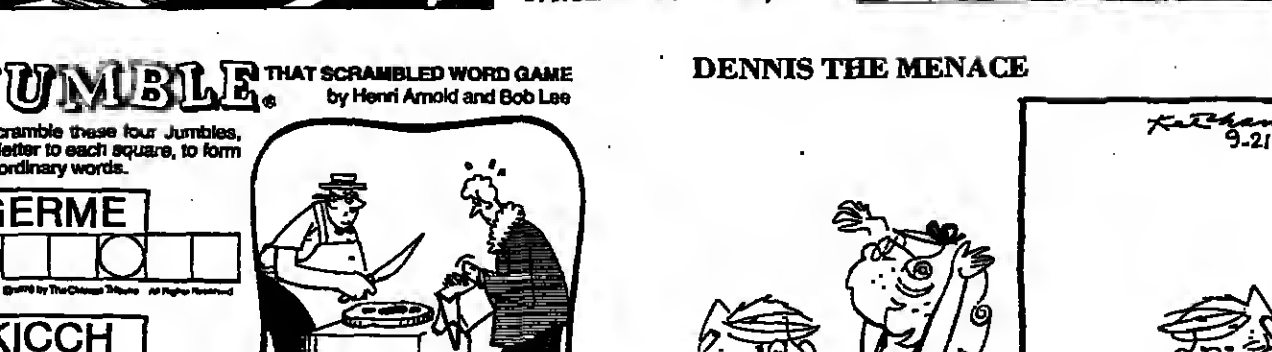
REX MORGAN M.D.



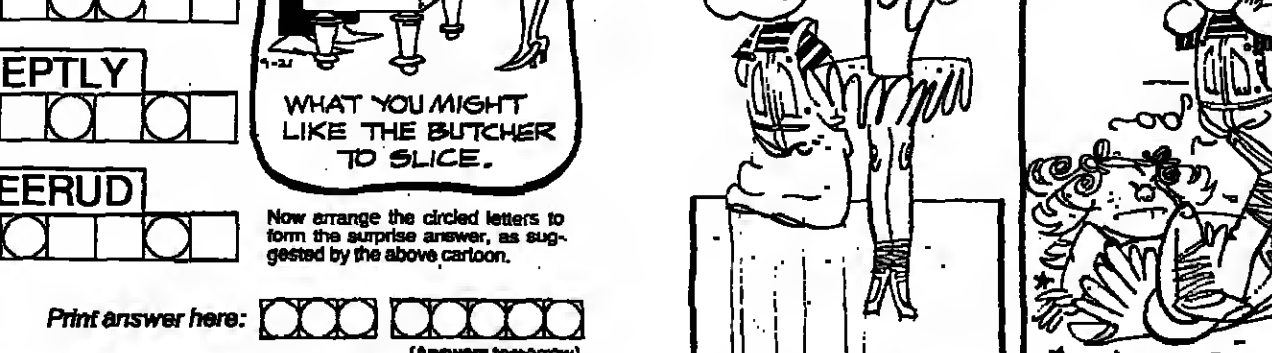
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE OZONE WAR

By Lydia Dotto and Harold Schiff. Doubleday. 342 pp. \$10.

Colin Norman

EVEN the scientists who posed the theory had some initial difficulty in believing it. After all, it seemed a little far-fetched to suggest that chemicals in such hair sprays, deodorants, and similar aerosol products could damage life on earth by destroying ozone molecules a dozen miles above the planet's surface. But the theory touched off one of the most celebrated environmental clashes of recent years.

To many people, the battles and skirmishes fought over aerosol sprays have been pretty confusing. Each new piece of information and each new challenge to the theory has been fully exploited by the public-relations machinery of the spray can industry. "The Ozone War" helps to put the whole debate in perspective. It is a detailed account of how the theory gradually gained credibility and ultimately widespread acceptance by scientists and of how it eventually led to regulatory action in several countries. The book also covers related battles over suggestions that supersonic aircraft and the space shuttle may similarly damage the environment.

Written by a reporter who followed the battles for the "Toronto Globe and Mail" and a scientist who spent some time on the front lines, "The Ozone War" is an anatomy of a problem that is becoming increasingly familiar. How can society balance the benefits of technology against potential health or environmental risks when those risks are hypothetical, difficult to measure, or both?

Aerosol sprays first came under fire in 1974 when two scientists from the University of California suggested that chemicals called fluorocarbons, then widely used as propellants in spray cans (and still extensively used as refrigerants), will gradually rise into the upper atmosphere. Once there, the theory goes, they will be broken down by sunlight to release chlorine, which will then chew up ozone molecules. The impact could be serious because ozone in the upper atmosphere plays an important role in shielding the earth from damaging ultraviolet radiation. Partial loss of the ozone shield could lead to an increase in the incidence of skin cancer and could cause biological damage to plants and animals.

Dotto and Schiff do a particularly fine job of reconstructing the scientific debate over the theory. Their account provides some of the personal sketches of the personalities involved, and it brings out the rivalries that developed between research groups and individual scientists. If nothing else, the book should help to dispel the myth that science is a clinical process into which personalities never intrude.

They also describe, though less sympathetically, the fluorocarbon industry's attempts to stave off regulation through a major public-relations campaign. While scientists were arguing about the validity of the theory, and the industry was striving to protect its investments, government regulators were wondering what to do. And well they might have. It is difficult enough to regulate the use of products that are known to damage the environment, but in the case of fluorocarbons, the balancing act was relatively easy once the ozone destruction theory had gained widespread credibility. Spray cans are not among society's most essential goods, and, in any case, alternative propellants are available for most aerosol products. Usually, risks and benefits are more finely balanced, and environmental dilemmas are also increasingly compounded by the fact that environmental problems are often international in their impact. Are our social and political institutions capable of dealing with such complex matters? Dotto and Schiff raise the question but they candidly admit that they do not have the answer.

Colin Norman, former Washington correspondent for *Nature* magazine, is a senior researcher with the Worldwatch Institute, where he is working on a book about technology and society.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In bridge, as in life, planning for the future is a productive occupation but worrying about the past is not. This does not mean that past history does not carry lessons of significance, but it does suggest that one must beware of emotion interfering with calculation.

Most players, from time to time, are brooding on the previous deal when they should be giving their attention to the cards in their hands. A more subtle aspect of the same problem arises when the dummy goes down. The declarer finds himself in the wrong contract or sees a possibility that the hand should have been bid to a higher level. So he is still thinking about the bidding when he should be concerned with the play.

South failed to play an interesting slam contract to best advantage. It was normal to reach six spades after exploring the possibility of a grand slam, and an intelligent auction is shown in the diagram.

Once South discovered that his partner held an ace he was willing to venture a grand slam if his partner could help him avoid heart losers. His bids of five hearts and six hearts were attempts to convey that message, but North declined to cooperate.

When West led a diamond and the dummy appeared South began to wonder whether he should have bid a grand slam. Barring a very bad trump distribution, a winning heart finesse would bring home 13 tricks. The odds were not right for seven, and he was in the right contract. But he did not make the right mental adjustment by switching from the possibility of making 13 tricks to the danger of making only 11.

The diamond lead was won in the closed hand, and the spade ace was cashed, revealing the fact that West held a sure trump trick. Without giving the matter enough thought South routinely entered dummy and took a heart finesse, cursing the fates when his slam failed.

He should have blamed himself and not the fates however, for he could have guarded against the actual disaster. His slam was safe with correct play, if West held fewer than four clubs.

The winning line was to cash the second spade winner, followed by the remaining diamond winner and the ace-king of clubs. A club ruff would follow, removing the last club from the West hand; declarer would lack an entry to dummy for another club ruff, but as it happens this play is not necessary. A spade lead forces West to lead a heart or give a ruff-and-stuff. In either case declarer avoids a heart loser, and the slam is home.

NORTH
♦ 10 9 4 3
♥ Q J
♦ 10 5
♣ A K 2

WEST
♦ Q 2
♥ K A
♦ 10 7 6 5
♣ J 7

EAST
♦ 10 7 6 5
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ 10 7 6 5
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH (D)
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

North and South were vulnerable. The deal was:

South West North East
4♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
5♥ Pass 4♠ Pass
6♥ Pass 5♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

Pirates Close In on Phillies Again; Red Sox Pick Up Game on Yankees

Caldwell Blanks New York, 2-0

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP) — Mike Caldwell, who won only 13 of 11 decisions in three years following elbow surgery in 1974, became a game winner here last night by pitching a four-hitter as the Milwaukee Brewers defeated the New York Yankees, 2-0.

The loss, combined with Boston's 8-6 victory over the Detroit Tigers, cut New York's lead over the Red Sox in the American League East to 1 1/2 games. The Brewers climbed back into third place, six games behind New York and a half game ahead of the Baltimore Orioles, who were beaten by Cleveland.

Caldwell, a 29-year-old left-hander who has lost nine games this season, set a Milwaukee record with his sixth shutout of the season, striking out five batters and walking none in the five pitched by Marty Barrett in 1971.

In blanketing the Yankees for the third time this season, Caldwell permitted only one runner to advance beyond first base, walked none and struck out 10.

New York's starter, Dick Howser, 31, was nipped for a run in the third inning on Robby Yount's double and Don Money's single. Yount hit his ninth homer in 10 at-bats as the Brewers snapped a four-game losing streak.

Red Sox 8, Tigers 6
At Detroit, Carl Yastrzemski drove in five runs with a homer and a double to power Boston past Detroit, 8-6. Yastrzemski hit a three-run homer in the first off Jim Sefton and knocked in two more with a double in the fourth off loser Jack Morris (3-5). Also in the fourth, Jim Rice collected his 200th hit of the season, a single that drove in two runs.

Royals 9, Mariners 8
At Seattle, Fred Patek drove in three runs with an infield out and a second home run of the season and Paul Spittorff won his 18th game as Kansas City edged Seattle, 9-8.

Angels 4, Twins 1
At Bloomington, Minn., Bobby Grich singled home Joe Rudi with the go-ahead run in the seventh and California's Nolan Ryan outpitched Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson as the Angels beat the Twins, 4-1.

Indians 2, Orioles 1
At Cleveland, Buddy Bell and Wayne Cagle drove in eight-run hitting to support the fourth-hit pitching of Mike Paxton as Cleveland beat Baltimore, 2-1, felling Jim Palmer's bid for his 20th victory of the season.

White Sox 8-7, A's 4-3
At Oakland, Calif., Thad Bosley led a two-run double in the fourth and a sacrifice fly in the sixth and rookie Steve Trout pitched his first complete game in the major leagues by leading Chicago to a 7-3 victory over Oakland and a sweep of a double-header. In the first game, Steve Blomberg's eighth-inning grand slam gave Chicago an 8-4 triumph.

Pennant Races

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	91	59	.607	—
Seattle	90	61	.594	1 1/2

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1, Nov. 4; 1, Nov. 5; 1, Nov. 6; 1, Nov. 7; 1, Nov. 8; 1, Nov. 9; 1, Nov. 10; 1, Nov. 11; 1, Nov. 12; 1, Nov. 13; 1, Nov. 14; 1, Nov. 15; 1, Nov. 16; 1, Nov. 17; 1, Nov. 18; 1, Nov. 19; 1, Nov. 20; 1, Nov. 21; 1, Nov. 22; 1, Nov. 23; 1, Nov. 24; 1, Nov. 25; 1, Nov. 26; 1, Nov. 27; 1, Nov. 28; 1, Nov. 29; 1, Nov. 30; 1, Dec. 1; 1, Dec. 2; 1, Dec. 3; 1, Dec. 4; 1, Dec. 5; 1, Dec. 6; 1, Dec. 7; 1, Dec. 8; 1, Dec. 9; 1, Dec. 10; 1, Dec. 11; 1, Dec. 12; 1, Dec. 13; 1, Dec. 14; 1, Dec. 15; 1, Dec. 16; 1, Dec. 17; 1, Dec. 18; 1, Dec. 19; 1, Dec. 20; 1, Dec. 21; 1, Dec. 22; 1, Dec. 23; 1, Dec. 24; 1, Dec. 25; 1, Dec. 26; 1, Dec. 27; 1, Dec. 28; 1, Dec. 29; 1, Dec. 30; 1, Jan. 1; 1, Jan. 2; 1, Jan. 3; 1, Jan. 4; 1, Jan. 5; 1, Jan. 6; 1, Jan. 7; 1, Jan. 8; 1, Jan. 9; 1, Jan. 10; 1, Jan. 11; 1, Jan. 12; 1, Jan. 13; 1, Jan. 14; 1, Jan. 15; 1, Jan. 16; 1, Jan. 17; 1, Jan. 18; 1, Jan. 19; 1, Jan. 20; 1, Jan. 21; 1, Jan. 22; 1, Jan. 23; 1, Jan. 24; 1, Jan. 25; 1, Jan. 26; 1, Jan. 27; 1, Jan. 28; 1, Jan. 29; 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